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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

No Sign of Peace!

PARIS BOMBARDMENT!

About to Commence!

RELIGIOUS SERVICE HELD

In German Camps!

EXCITEMENT AT TOURS!

Contradictory Rumors!

THE SPOILS AT METZ!

From Garibaldi's Army!

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM LONDON.

HOT GOOD NEWS FROM PARIS.

LONDON, October 31.—News from Paris received by way of the Prussian headquarters before that city is quite serious. The French prisoners recently captured report that the troops behind the fortifications receive only half a pound of meat twice a week.

Many French women and children from Paris approach the Prussian lines, and though they are warned they will be shot if they attempt to come nearer, they would rather court instant death than suffer starvation in the city.

The rule to exclude all strangers from Paris, and to prevent the escape of citizens, is rigidly enforced.

ASKED TO RETAIN THEIR SWORDS.

Four thousand French officers, taken prisoners at Metz, have asked permission of the Prussian military authorities, through Frederick Charles, to keep their swords.

RAILWAY RECONSTRUCTED.

The railway from Chalons to Paris, by way of Soissons, has been restored, and the Prussians are now using it as a means of transporting troops and supplies.

TROOPS MOVING ON LONGWY.

A detachment of cavalry and troops from the army of Prince Frederick Charles have gone to besiege Longwy, near the Belgian border.

AT AMIENS.

General Bourbaki arrived at Amiens yesterday and was greeted with great enthusiasm. He announced his intention to form flying armies, with material to relieve invested places, and take the field at the head of the force. Vigorous preparations for defence are making on all sides.

THE PROPOSED BOMBARDMENT.

Invitations have been sent to the rulers of the various States of South Germany to come forward to witness the bombardment of Paris.

GERMAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

A Cologne dispatch of yesterday says: Prussia and the North German Confederation have furnished 740,000 troops for the present war, and the States of South Germany 180,000. Nearly all are now on French soil. They are expected to complete the conquest of France in a short winter campaign.

Madame Bazaine left Tours last evening.

SIEGE OF PHALSBURG.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Prussians continue the siege of, Phalsburg languidly, reckoning on starving out the garrison, whose supplies are beginning to fail.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES BEFORE BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Germans around Paris are holding solemn religious services to-day. The bombardment of the city commences to-morrow.

DISCOURAGING THE WAR.

At a meeting of the Manchester chamber of commerce to-day, the chairman deplored the continuance of the war, which would be brought to an end by the efforts of Thiers. His mission to Versailles would certainly result in peace. As a consequence of the war, suffered in consequence of the war in England, and the number of American visitors, who would otherwise have been traveling on the continent. There had also been a vast increase in business orders, while at the same time cotton was declining. He advocated a petition against the entry of monopoly.

PARIS WILL DEFEND HERSELF BRAVELY.

It is generally believed in the Stock Exchange that Paris will offer determined resistance to the besiegers.

SMALL-POX AT AMIENS.

The small-pox is raging with violence at Amiens. The disease was brought by fugitives from Paris.

AID FOR FRANCE.

Polish Jews openly manifest sympathy for France and in a more decided manner than other natives of Poland. The authorities are obliged to forbid public prayers for the success of the French arms.

[N. Y. Tribune Cable.]

MOVEMENT OF FRENCH TROOPS.

LONDON, October 31.—A special correspondent writes from Tours, 28th:

Have just returned from Le Mans. There are no troops there, but Mobiles and National Guards are en route for Rennes. Kentzky's headquarters. Every town and village on the road is filled with soldiers. Armed men cover the dust, including the Chasseurs de Vincennes and Zouaves. The camp of the Loire will pass through Tours. A large infantry force arrived to-day. Troops from Bulbois are rapidly joining the 15th corps and advancing toward Vendome. Their object is inexplicable.

WHERE THE PARIS GUNS WILL END.

A special correspondent writes from Berlin the 25th: An officer on Moltke's staff writes me from Versailles 23rd:

"When the Paris affair will be ended, no mortal can say certainly yet. My personal conclusion is in a fortnight or three weeks; but I may mistake. At all events, we shall do the business thoroughly, having, to be sure, hunger for our best ally.

THE FRENCH TAKEN AT METZ.

The Metz capitulation includes 67 infantry regiments, 12 battalions of foot chasseurs, 10 foot and depot battalions, 20 cavalry regiments, namely, ten cuirassiers, one guide, eleven dragoons, two lancers, three hussars, three chasseurs, and three chasseurs d'Afrique; nine 110 field batteries, 71 batteries of mitrailleuses, 60 eagles belonging to the infantry, of which two were formerly taken at Rivo La Tour, and 18 cavalry eagles. With the garrison the surrendered army originally comprised 32 battalions of infantry and 102 squadrons of horse. The original numerical strength was 20,000 infantry, and 21,000 cavalry, 600 guns, 15 mitrailleuses. Besides the three marshals, Bazaine, Canrobert and Le Boeuf, and the three corps commanders, Frossard, DeCaen and D'Autemarle, there are forty division generals and 120 brigadiers. Ninety thousand of sound prisoners have been sent to North Germany, and 5,000 to South Germany. The sick and wounded have been distributed in the same proportion.

FROM GRENADIER'S CORRESPONDENT.

A special correspondent of the Times, who has joined Gambetta, writes from Dijon, 26th: The chief topic of conversation is about the position of Garibaldi, who visits town to town, and he was nearly made prisoner yesterday. The Franc Tireurs demand Garibaldian officers. Many Garibaldians are waiting for leave to come from Italy and will probably arrive soon. The Italians from Alexandria, Egypt, have formed a legion and corps left last night armed and equipped. The Marseilles legion has arrived, armed with minnie rifles. The French Imperial Guard left Dijon yesterday to join Bourbaki, under Lavalle, a Colonel of guns d'armes and a favorite of Napoleon. Arms and ammunition are greatly wanting. Orbe has but seven rifles and forty-five rounds of ammunition for a whole battalion. The Trough generally receive the Garibaldians with great kindness, expecting much aid.

A correspondent with Garibaldi writes on Oct. 27th, from St. Jean de Dale: I arrived here last night. I have not seen Garibaldi since the eve of Montana. The alteration in him is striking. His fingers are bent with rheumatism and his body is thin; but his face is calm and bright as ever. We had a two two hours' talk. His position is peculiar. He arrived at Tours simultaneously with Gambetta. The latter was not over pleased with the ovations to Garibaldi. They had an interview. Then Garibaldi wrote, "I see I have made a mistake; I am useless and shall return." But that would not have suited the people, so they gave him command of the Department of the Jura. He is reported to have 10,000. In reality he has not 5,000, and they are Spanish, Italians and French—a mongrel crew. Cambrail, at Besancon, has 35,000 men. Garibaldi has with him his son-in-law Conses, Chief of staff Bosso, his Secretary, and others are arriving. Most of his best officers are not yet here. I said, "General if you call they will come." He replied, in the gravest voice, "That is what I cannot do; it would be too heavy a responsibility. Each must come on his own account." Yesterday he had decided to return to Aux Cayes; but during the night there came news that 600 Prussians were concentrated; so Garibaldi left word that he should stay. He expects every day to be attacked. I do not see what is to stop the Prussians, if they attack.

Beyond a doubt Garibaldi's coming is a mistake. The jealousy of French generals is such that he can do nothing but weaken, and there is no retreat.

A large number of reinforcements of Prussian troops reached the investing lines to-day.

BAZAINE CONCEALS HIS TREASURE, BUT REVEALS THE HIDING PLACE.

SAARBRUCK, October 31.—Previous to the capitulation of Metz, Bazaine had buried in the earth a caisse de l'armee containing 40,000 francs in gold, and 10,000,000 francs in silver. The Germans forced him to reveal the locality.

SUPPLIES FOR METZ.

Droves of sheep cover the roads approaching Metz. The National Ambulance Society of England are forwarding heavily laden wagons of salt and provisions. A large number of American surgeons have flocked to the neighborhood of Metz and Saarbruck and are rendering most important service to the wounded of both nations.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

TWO DAYS' RAIN—MILITARY QUIETUDE.

LONDON, October 31.—A letter dated Versailles 28th, says: It has rained for two days and the ground is slippery and muddy. A sortie is supposed to be impossible at present. Since Friday not a gun has been heard and perfect quietness prevailed.

FIGHT BY FREE SHOOTERS—THEY THROW OFF A TRAIN.

Your correspondent at Brussels, writing on the 27th inst., gives the following account of a fight by France Tireurs: A train left Rethel at six o'clock on the morning of the 26th and gone fifteen miles, when, on approaching the small village of Launers, I discovered a line of twenty wagons loaded with provisions for the army and some horses standing near, others lying dead on the ground, the work of Franc-Tireurs. The convoy being insufficiently guarded they had played havoc on it. At the same moment I saw the smoke of an engine approaching on the road repaired by the Prussians between Sedan and Rethel. The Franc-Tireurs, evidently expecting the train had placed obstructions on the track, and lay concealed on high wooded ground from an embankment two hundred yards distant. On meeting the obstructions the cars were thrown from the track and the engine broke loose. The train was filled with provisions and escorted by fifty Prussian soldiers, under the command of a captain. The 300 Franc-Tireurs, apparently astonished to see a number of soldiers pour out unhurt, fell back hurriedly after a ill-directed fire. The Prussians did not pursue, but remained with the train. The Franc-Tireurs, encouraged, returned to the attack. The Prussians, availing themselves of the cover of the cars, then poured a well-directed fire among their ranks. The French were again driven to flight, leaving ten or twelve of their number on the ground. The second attack resulted the same, when suddenly two German companies, the guard of the neighborhood, hearing firing, appeared on the scene. The Franc-Tireurs, including sixteen killed and twenty-two prisoners, nine of whom were wounded. Some of the prisoners were uniformed and others wore blouses. The latter were threatened with execution. The Prussians lost one killed and two wounded. The firing of the French was very bad. Six dead were subsequently found among the wagons previously attacked. They were three soldiers and three drivers. Such scenes are of daily occurrence.

FROM FRANCE.

BOURBAKI PROCLAIMS.

TOURS, October 31.—General Bourbaki, in view of the capitulation of Metz, has issued a proclamation to the soldiers at Lille, dated yesterday. He says he has been called upon by the Minister of War to command the army of the North. The task is great, and, but for the patriotism and the sentiment, above his strength. His purpose was to immediately organize a corps d'armee well provided with materials for war, to go to the aid of besieged fortresses, and he would give his best attention, and his life if need be, to the work, which, the government and all citizens must now pursue, viz: the national defence. Onward and confidence must be the motto. The soldiers and citizens might count upon their patriotism. The endeavors of his life belonged to the common work, to punish the enemy and avenge France.

ANOTHER TOWN TAKEN.

An official dispatch received by the Ministry to-day from Beaune, dated yesterday, announces that the Prussians occupied Dijon. The Prussians were 27,000 strong and well provided with artillery. They attacked the city at 9 A. M. of the 30th, and the bombardment lasted nearly all night. The town was not fortified and the commander of the French, not able to resist with his small force, was compelled to retreat.

WILL BE FRUITLESS—INTRIGUES EXPOSED.

VERSAILLES, October 31.—The *Nouvelliste De Versailles* says, in advance of M. Thiers coming, that his visit will certainly be fruitless.

Papers only found are said to compromise several notables, including some of the South German diplomatists.

A SEVERE FIGHT NEARER OF PARIS.

VERSAILLES, October 28.—On Friday last the French drove back the German outpost at Le Bourget, a mile or so east of Fort St. Denis, on the northern boundary of Paris and in the evening of that day the French were discovered in the occupation in force of the position which they had occupied. To-day, therefore, the Second Division of the Guard attacked the point, and after a hot and brilliant fight the French were driven from the position back behind their fortifications. Thirty officers and about twelve hundred men were taken prisoners. The Prussian losses are acknowledged quite heavy, as the French fought behind earthworks.

REJOICING AT PRUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS.

VERSAILLES, October 28.—Upon receiving the news of the capitulation of Metz a patriotic demonstration was made. All public places were closed and rejoicing held.

MAILS BY WAR VESSELS.

TOURS, October 31.—The journals to-day announce that should the Prussians succeed in cutting railway communication with the north, French vessels of war will carry mails between France and England.

[Special to Telegram.]

PARIS BOMBARDED OF THE SURRENDER OF METZ—BOMBARDMENT TO COMMENCE IMMEDIATELY.

VERSAILLES, October 28.—Formal notice of the capitulation of Metz has been sent to Paris under a flag of Truce.

The King of Prussia has announced his determination to immediately bombard the city. He considers the enormous number of prisoners, who must inevitably be subject to all the privations of hunger and sufferings consequent upon the long seige of Metz, would under these circumstances, be more mercifully dealt with by forcing an entry for them into Paris, and be a proper tribute of respect to those who fought best for France.

INDIGNATION OVER THE METZ SURRENDER—GREAT ADVANCES IN ALL CIRCLES—CONTRADICTORY RUMORS.

TOURS, October 31.—The Prefects and military commandants of a great number of departments telegraph to the Ministers here, expressing the utmost indignation at the surrender of Metz, and a determination to continue the war to the last extremity. Throughout the country the greatest activity prevails. Large numbers of volunteers are arriving daily, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails. Gambetta has gone to Lille, and will visit Rouen and Havre. Rumors are current that Bazaine has been arrested, and that Canrobert has been appointed to the command of the army of the Rhine. Other rumors are current that Bazaine has been shot, and that Canrobert has been appointed to the command of the army of the Loire. Rumors are also current that Bazaine has been arrested for selling the fortress to the Prussians, and that Canrobert has been appointed to the command of the army of the Loire. Rumors are also current that Bazaine has been arrested for selling the fortress to the Prussians, and that Canrobert has been appointed to the command of the army of the Loire. Rumors are also current that Bazaine has been arrested for selling the fortress to the Prussians, and that Canrobert has been appointed to the command of the army of the Loire.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, October 31.

GOVERNOR SHAFER DEAD.

A dispatch was received by the President announcing the death this morning of Governor Shafer, of Utah.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court met to-day, all the justices present, except Chase and Nelson, and Justice Clifford presiding. The commissions of Attorney General Akerman and Solicitor General Bristow were presented and read and the oath of office administered to Clement V. Hill, new Assistant Attorney General.

The resolutions of the Philadelphia bar on the death of Judge Grier were presented and ordered to be placed on the records, and in further testimony of respect the court adjourned.

STATE DINNER.

The President gave a State dinner to-night. All the Cabinet officers except Robeson, who is absent from the city, were present; also Senators Edmunds and Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Casey and Mrs. Orville Grant. General Cox was invited but not present, having previously completed arrangements to leave for Ohio on the early afternoon train.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Chief Justice Chase, in a letter dated 22d inst., says: "I walked this morning some twenty minutes and shall ride an hour or two, but I don't regain my strength as rapidly as I hoped." The letter was written by his clerk, as usual, but signed by himself, the writing showing no unusual sign of feebleness.

THE REVENUE OFFICE.

There was a pleasant parting interview between the officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau and Commissioner Delano, at which mutual kind wishes for the future were exchanged.

CONSULS APPOINTED.

The President to-day appointed Robert N. Jewett, of Mississippi, Consul at Carlsruhe; Consul at Carlton, and Horace H. Houghton, of Illinois, Consul at Pernambuco.

ISRAELITES, TOO.

The President has expressed his readiness to appoint an Israelite to the office of Indian Superintendent.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DAMAGE BY THE GALE.

NEW YORK, October 31.

The gale last night and to-day occasioned no material damage to property, but several lives were lost in the Bay to-day by the swamping of boats.

RAILWAY COMPANY ORGANIZED.

The Southern Trans-Continental railway Company was organized this afternoon. General John C. Fremont was unanimously elected President, but declined the nomination, and nominated Marshal O. Roberts as a permanent President, which motion prevailed with equal unanimity. The directors elected Colonel Henry S. Sanford Vice President; William R. Traverse, Treasurer; John D. Defrees, Secretary, and Hon. R. M. Corbin, attorney. Twice the amount of stock necessary for the organization was taken. The following is the Board of Directors: Marshal O. Roberts, E. B. Hart, J. W. Gray, Edward Weston, W. H. Stewart, Amos Van Wert, J. W. Forney, J. P. Bowman, Geo. Maney, C. F. Holly, R. M. Bishop, J. W. Throckmorton, D. G. Fiddings, John C. Fremont, H. G. Stebbins, W. R. Traverse, John J. Astor, Edward Pierpoint, N. P. Banks, Alderman Conman, Geo. Cox, Sherrod, M. C. Hunter, J. W. Morton, Wm. Harrison, W. F. Clark, J. M. Tibbets and E. W. Rice.

PRONOUNCED UNTRUE.

The rumors that General Pleasanton has been tendered the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and that warrants had been issued against Collector Smythe, Senator Norton and Alderman Conman, for alleged conspiracy in the old election frauds, are authoritatively pronounced untrue.

TROOPS ARRIVED.

The remaining companies of the Eighth regiment arrived to-day from Norfolk. It is expected the quarantine of Governor's Island will be raised to-morrow, which will place the troops at the disposal of the United States authorities.

THREE CANDIDATES.

The Republican Convention of the Ninth Congressional District this evening nominated Gen. S. Hillyer. This makes three Republican Congressional nominations, all claiming to be regular, in the Ninth District.

REGISTRATION.

The registration in this city to-day was 61,105, making the total so far 118,500. The total for the first three days in 1869 was 110,347.

HONORABLY ACQUITTED.

Washington specials state that the colored cadet Smith, has been honorably acquitted by the court-martial recently held at West Point.

GONE OVER.

The suit of the Erie Company to recover six million dollars from Vanderbilt has gone over till December.

Cincinnati Exposition—The Awards of Premiums.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, October 31.—The awards to exhibitors at the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition at the close of the fifth day: Three kinds of gold and silver medals were awarded, to be executed at the United States mint. They will be ready for delivery in about forty days. The diploma is large and executed on steel, in the highest style of art by the American Bank Note Company. The premiums embrace all kinds of goods, were awarded, and twelve large silver medals, four hundred and fifty-nine diplomas.

The following other exhibitors received gold medals: J. & E. Greenwald, steam engines; C. Akrens, steam fire engines; Lane & Bodley, display of machinery and wood working machinery; Niles' tool wooks, boring and turning mill, and Gray's universal radical drill; A. Toy & Co., display of wood working machinery; John W. Gosling, carriages; Jno. Curtis, carriages; A. C. Richards, furniture; Mitchell, Vance & Co., chandeliers; Powers & Wightman, chemicals; American button-hole overseaming sewing machine company; Hall's safe company, burglar proof; Ransom's burglar proof and concrete safes and combination bank locks; Champion machine company, combined reaper and mower; Geo. Rogers, Son, satin, sparkling Delaware and Concord wines; M. Werk, sparkling Cotawba wine; Kosh & Co., railroad supplies.

Suicide of U. S. District Attorney at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 31.—The coroner's jury, in the case of A. B. Lang, United States District Attorney, who committed suicide, as he was seen yesterday afternoon ascending the steps leading to his office in the Custom House, visiting the room to his office and seen o'clock this morning, when the colored porter went to put the office in order, and discovered Lang lying on the floor weltering in his own blood. He had been dead several hours. A deep crash inflicted by a razor had severed the jugular vein. There was also a gash cut upon each wrist. The razor was found near the body. Lang to Governor Weller yesterday morning, Lang complained of suffering severe pain in the head. The Governor, at the suggestion that he was then enduring a severe nervous attack. He was a native of Greenfield, Mass., graduated at Williams College, studied law under Judge Hoover at Boston, was admitted to the bar of New Orleans in '36, and was thirty-four years of age. Custom House flag was placed at half mast, and the Eighth District Court adjourned out of respect to the deceased. He was buried in the afternoon with Masonic honors.

Late Gen. Lee's College.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LEXINGTON, VA., October 31.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees Saturday Gen. R. E. Lee, second son of Gen. R. E. Lee, and Professor in Military Institute, was unanimously elected to succeed his father as President of Washington College. Prof. Preston, of South Carolina, was elected Prof. of Applied Chemistry. The Board also changed the name of the college to Washington Lee University.

The family of General Lee have come to the final and unalterable determination to let the remains lie where they are, in the chapel designed and erected by himself.

Large Sale of Arms to the French Government.

It is asserted that the French Government has purchased in this country arms and war equipments to the value of 20,000,000 francs. These purchases have been made, it is said, in their behalf, to avoid any violation of the neutrality laws, by private persons. At a large sale of arms made recently by the United States Government, the following awards were made: Austin Baldwin & Co., 40,000 new Springfield rifles at $12.20 a rifle, and 110,000 cleaned and repaired at $9.20 each, and 25,000,000 cartridges at $16.20 a thousand; Herman Boker & Co., 50,000 new Springfields at $12.10 each; Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, 100,000 new Springfields at $12.65 each; Gen. William B. Franklin, new Enfield rifles, 40,000 at $7.25 each; A. B. Steinberger, cleaned and repaired Belgiids, 6,500 at $5.50 each. The Ordnance Bureau advertise another sale, which will include 2,000 breech-loading rifles, 17,000 carbines of various patterns, together with 60,000 sets of miscellaneous accoutrements, 70,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, 25,000 revolvers, 25,000 pistol holsters, 40,000 cavalry sabres, 1,000 Spencer rifles, 20,000 horse equipments, and 50 batteries of field artillery, complete.

Cincinnati Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, October 31.—The election to-day was very quiet, and the vote light. The Democrats have elected their entire ticket by majorities ranging from 1,000 to 2,000. The Democrats have also elected a majority of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council.

Shooting Affray.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, October 31.—There was a terrible storm last night. The propeller Nepentine, with a cargo of lumber, barged one of the barges and in making for port beat against the dock until she sank. The Neptune belonged to the Erie Transportation Company and hailed from Detroit. No sailing vessels are reported as wrecked. A considerable portion of Winslow's brick block, on River street, was blown down.

ERIE, October 31.—The Canadian schooner Britannia, Capt. Hyland, left Amherstburg, Canada, with 1,000 bushels barley and corn, for Toronto, with a cargo of grindstones, went ashore here near the Peninsula Light House. This morning Capt. Strang and one of her crew, was injured in the gale and his leg has been amputated. It is not expected he will live. The remainder of the crew succeeded in reaching the shore early this morning. The Captain and one man clung to the rigging of the vessel, but the latter was rescued by the tug Dragon. The Britania sunk in twenty feet of water. The Captain and crew have every thing with them. Capt. Scott, of Port Burwell, is the owner of the vessel and is supposed to be insured.

The schooner Elyria, owned and commanded by Capt. Reed, of Elyria, Ohio, went ashore in gale last night on the peninsula opposite the city. The crew clung to the schooner's spars up to the time the life-saving crew arrived this afternoon. The first cutter of the Revenue Cutter Commodore Perry was swamped in going to the wreck. Two men named Isaac Smith and John Boyce were drowned in the breakers. Others of the crew were picked up by the tug Philip Sheridan.

A boat in distress drifted past here this morning. The Perry has gone in pursuit.

The gale exceeds in violence any known for years. Other disasters are feared.

PORT CALBORNE, ONT., Oct. 31.—The crew of the Rankin was rescued this afternoon by Capt. Brooks, of the schooner Liberty. A woman named Cook was the only person lost of the Rankin. She was washed overboard last night. The life saving crew, from Dawn, from Buffalo, arrived after the rescue. The Rankin is a total loss.

The names of the men who lost out of the propeller Young Americus are E. D. Simpson, Alex. McGregor and John Mills.

The barque Superior arrived this afternoon, having lost some of her sails and spars. She reported that the schooner W. G. Keith is ashore at Long Point.

The barque Campbell arrived with several of her sails lost.

It has been blowing a gale from the southwest since last night.

The Storm in Cuba—Pilot-Boats Captured—Wreck of Saddle Cable.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LAKE CITY, Fla., October 31.—Advices from Cardenas state that the loss of life in that city by the hurricane was quite small, but that the destruction of property is very great. All the warehouses were destroyed, and a majority of the vessels in port at the time dismasted and wrecked. No names have been received. The loss will reach nearly a million of dollars. So far as known, no lives were lost from the American vessels, either at Matanzas or Cardenas. Five men were arrested for stealing property exposed by the hurricane at Matanzas, court martialed and shot. Two Hillsbastering schooners from the United States have been captured near Neuvitas by the Spanish authorities, laden with arms and clothing for the insurgents. Four of the crew were captured.

Advices from Aspinwall announce that the Pacific and West India Cable Expedition had sailed. At last accounts the paying out was going on successfully. The signals were perfect.

HAVANA, October 31, via LAKE CITY, October 31.—Another dreadful hurricane occurred yesterday. It was the severest storm ever known at the west end of the Island. Along the south coast many towns were inundated, crops damaged or destroyed, railroads submerged and telegraphs prostrated. Matanzas again suffered terribly. As far as known no lives were lost.

HAVANA, October 31. The estimated damage to the sugar cane by both hurricanes is one-quarter of the whole crop. The fruit of the Island is half destroyed.

The Allen-Gallaher Prize Fight.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, October 31.—The fight between Tom Allen and James C. Gallaher will come off to-morrow, at below the city-limits, about forty miles down the river. Both shook hands and said to be in good condition. Two special trains are to take places of the contending fighters and backers, Allen's trainer, Bob Caffrey, Allen's second, and Jerry Foss, otherwise known as Mose's novice, and the other between Mike O'Connor and Gallaher. Every train, and a very large number of thieves from New York and other places are here, and Mace and Joe Coburn are expected. The weather has cleared up and is quite cool.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 31.—Corn firmer; mixed 68@69c; white 69, yellow 68c. Oats firmer at 52. Bran 10½@11c. Hay—prime 19@20; choice—prime 21½. Molasses—prime 70@72½. Whiskey 91@92. Cotton lower; sales of 400 bales good to ordinary at 14½@14¾c; low middling 13¾@13¾c; middling 14½@14¾c; receipts 1,201 bales; exports to Liverpool 2,500 bales. Sugar—receipts proper less than same time last season. Flour firm; superfine $6, XX $6.75; XXX $7.50@7.75. Coffee—Prime 19@19½c. Bar gold 111¾.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Snow fell in various parts of New Hampshire and Maine Sunday night.

—An embankment on Jersey City heights caved in yesterday, killing two persons.

—Bideman's tannery, at Dayton, Ohio, was burned on Sunday. Loss $30,000; partially insured.

—Jacob Hill, hotel proprietor in Camden, N. J., is under arrest, charged with the murder of his wife.

—Burglars entered Payne's dry goods store at Cincinnati, Sunday night, and stole silks valued at $5,000.

—At Calvert, Texas, Sunday night, twenty-five buildings and one hundred bales of cotton were destroyed by fire.

—John G. Whittier has been nominated for Congress by the liquor prohibitionists of the fifth Massachusetts district.

—J. Highland's coffee house, 210 Camp street, New Orleans, was burned Sunday night. Loss $55,000; insured.

—The vault and safes of A. Rochereau, at New Orleans, were opened by burglars Sunday night and property valued at $50,000 taken.

—Brentlinger, wife murderer, of Lima, Ohio, has been arrested and confesses his guilt. He claims his wife was too intimate with a neighbor.

—During Sunday night and Monday a terrible gale prevailed on the Lakes. The water at Buffalo rose higher than at any time this season.

—At Cincinnati, Monday morning, Smith & Sterrett's vegetable oil factory was partially burned, involving a loss of $20,000; insured for $16,000.

—A. B. Lang, U. S. District Attorney, was found dead in his office at New Orleans, Monday morning, with his throat cut. Supposed suicide.

—The number of immigrants that arrived at New York last week was 1,984—a smaller number than has arrived in any previous week for many months.

—The steamships Deutchland, from Bremen, Columbia and Iowa, from Glasgow, and Malta and Abyssinia, from Liverpool, all carrying passengers, have arrived at New York.

—The charge of smuggling liquors, nutmegs and woolen socks, valued at $150,000, is under investigation by the grand jury at Boston, the defendants in the meantime being held to bail.

—Judge Barnard, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., yesterday dissolved the last injunction against the sale of the property of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, and the sale will take place on Wednesday by the sheriff.

—At Galveston, Texas, fears are entertained of the loss of the steamship [illegible] from New York, several days out, and no tidings have been heard from her. She had on board [illegible] were on board.

—The United States steamer Wyoming, under command of Commodore Reed, sailed from Yokohama for Nagasaki, Japan, on the 20th inst. Hundreds of thousands of acres can be reclaimed and made good agricultural lands if this is done.

THE WEST.

A HOLLANDER has started a wooden-shoe factory at Pella.

THE Baptists of Iowa have 300 churches, 108 schools, 9,146 members, and raised, last year, $5,861.40.

JUDGE MURDOCK, of Clayton county, Iowa, is delivering a lecture to prove that the sun is made of ice.

THE *Herald* says that Mr. J. S. Patterson, a Dayton gentleman, recently killed thirty-one quails and a black bear at a single shot.

THE Rev. Mr. Broderick, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, married a couple recently, and received in payment for his services four cucumbers.

MISS CAROLINE WOOD, of Iowa, has reclaimed 160 acres of wild prairie land, and has planted 200 fruit and 4,000 maple trees, all with her own hands.

ACCORDING to the cork oak, sent from the patent office, have produced a number of trees in California, one in the Sonoma Valley now having a trunk three feet in diameter.

THE Iowa Synod of the Presbyterian Church has at last permanently located the Parsen College at Cedar Rapids, after trying to auction it off to the city that would give the most aid for it.

A COUPLE of young men in Burlington, Iowa, have invented a machine that makes 100,000 match splints a minute. It only occupies a space of about eighteen inches in width, and two and a half feet in length, and weighs about sixty pounds.

A FARMER near Muscatine, who has an aged father in his employ, says he is constantly losing his cattle. The old man attended his grandchild's funeral. On settlement the farmer "docked" his father for the time lost in attending the child's funeral.

MICHAEL HORAN, of Shoals, Martin county, Indiana, was told by his amiable spouse a few mornings since to get up. Not answering the summons promptly, she accelerated his movements by pouring a kettleful of boiling water on him. He was not fatally hurt.

ARTEMAS KNOWLES, an old and respected citizen of Mansfield, Ohio, hung himself last Thursday morning with a clothes line in his corn house. He was supposed to be absent on business during the day. His wife discovered him, accidentally visiting the corn house in the evening.

A MUSCATINE youth fell in love with a pretty girl, and asked her to elope with him. She consented, and told him to meet her with $27 to pay some debts. He gave her the money, but she failed to come to time at the appointed hour for elopement, and the youth is very miserable.

V. POWELL and Rolla Tyler, killed during the riot at Laurens Court House, South Carolina, on Monday, were shot by a French Mobile Guard before Metz, while she was refreshing a wounded comrade of his. A German soldier, also wounded, who saw the outrage became acted with fury, that he ran a bayonet through the group grave her, and entered L——'s dental rooms. The trio, after voting her a "stunner," and wondering "who the dans she could be," determined to follow her, one of the party extemporizing a toothache for the occasion. As it happened, the lady, who was an acquaintance of L——'s had called to make a friendly visit, so, as there was no excuse for delay, the sufferer from toothache was at once placed in the chair. But when L—— glanced into his mouth, he found, to his surprise, not a trace of decay, but, on the contrary, thirty-two perfectly sound teeth. He saw through the affair at once, and thinking to make it interesting, he began feeling about with a pair of forceps for a tooth. The fellow's blood was blue enough to make a Bourbon proud, when he turned it with a single sharp twist completely around in its socket. The fellow howled and kicked, the struggles, but L—— with a firm grasp held him in the chair, saying soothingly, "Be perfectly passive! I'll have it out in a minute!" and in another instant the fellow was on the table. The fellow sprang from the chair, and as he spat the blood from his mouth, L—— handed him a glass of water, saying quietly, "Rinse your mouth! Half a dollar, sir!" He paused over his fifty, and the trio, looking extremely vexed, sneaked out of the office.

ERIE school girls fell into a privy vault at Oswego, N. Y., Thursday week, by the giving way of the floor, one of whom named Henry was taken out dead through suffocation. Another was unconscious; the remaining six were rescued before suffering serious injury.

BY MAIL FROM ABROAD.

A NEW eruption of Vesuvius took place the other day.

THE original number of cannon on the forts around Paris was 1,226.

A GOOD deal of damage has been caused by earthquakes in Greece this year.

THE average weight of letters carried by balloons from Metz and Paris is about eighteen pounds.

GENERAL STEINMETZ has arrived at Posen, and entered upon his duties as governor of that Province.

GREECE was devastated by a terrible hurricane in the latter part of August. It destroyed the entire wine crop.

THE Bavarian mitrailleuse fire three hundred and sixty bullets a minute. They can hit fatally at two thousand paces distance.

THE fortifications of Strasburg are being rapidly repaired. All the masons, carpenters and laborers of the town are impressed for the work.

IN the German list of losses is to be read among the killed the name of a private Fengler, who received sixteen bullets into his head and breast.

ABOUT three hundred and fifty thousand dollars were received so far from the United States at the Central Committee of the Sanitary Commission at Berlin.

THE carrier pigeons in Europe continue to fetch and carry intelligence of battle and bloodshed, and of every form of human suffering incident to war. The dove should no longer be considered an emblem of peace.

AN old lady over one hundred and six years of age recently arrived in Berlin. She had been expelled from Paris with the rest of the Germans, as being dangerous to the security of the French people.

THE inhabitants of Strasburg have been summoned by the German authorities to bring in a bill of losses incurred by them during the bombardment, in order that they may be added to the war indemnity to be paid by France.

GERMAN papers deny that Krupp's monster gun is to be taken to Paris. That is to say the 2,000 pounder. They add that the two smaller guns are amply large enough to lay all Paris in ashes, if such a thing were necessary.

THE Iron Cross, the new German military decoration, which was so much coveted in 1813, has been given for the first time to a clergyman, Chaplain General Moldenhauer, for distinguished bravery on the field of battle.

THE Frankfort papers say that Gen. Arriez who was reported to be dead by French Orleanists, gave ample evidence of his vitality, elevating immense bunch of Frank when he came through that city as a prisoner of war.

[illegible] are destined for Napoleon and his suite, who seem to find a great deal of trouble in whiling away the long hours of even so pleasant a place of exile.

THE murder of French civilization begins to be perceptible in Germany. At the prison of Spandau two Turcos gave birth to healthy young Frenchmen. The women had not been recognized as such in male attire till this event came to pass.

GERMAN papers are engaged in a most violent discussion as to what are to be the national colors of Germany. The tricolor of the old revolutionary banner, black red and gold, while the Government organs advocate the adoption of the North German colors, black, white and red.

COUNT TURENNE, of the French Legation at Washington, has received letters announcing that his family chateau of Chaumont was recently destroyed, together with their parks and all the destructible property of the estates, during the late battles around Sedan, of which they are situated.

SOME apparent clue to the possible existence of the Nana Sahib is afforded by the fact that a follower—it is said even a brother—of the Nana is in a city of the same name in the province of India, endeavoring to dispose of valuable jewelry. The civil authorities have a watch upon him so close as to put his escape out of the question.

IT is stated that when Eucenie, or Madame Bonaparte as a number of French papers are now calling her, arrived in Berlin, she had been expelled from Paris with the rest of the Germans, as being dangerous to the security of the French people.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, NOV. 1, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 50f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111¾@111¾.

MR. F. B. PENNIMAN, senior partner in our late firm of Penniman, Reed & Co., has been constrained by long continued indisposition to relinquish the chief editorship of the GAZETTE, and also his business connection therewith. Among the eminent journalists of this State none have been more deservedly prominent for intellectual power or dignified courtesy, and none more distinguished for the range and compass of subjects with which he was conversant, and the fulness and accuracy with which he discussed them. We feel that his place on our paper and in the journalism of the Commonwealth will be hard to supply. It is gratifying, however, to know that he will contribute to our columns hereafter from time to time, as his health may permit. The many friends whom Mr. Penniman has made during his connection with the GAZETTE will, we are sure, join us in the sincere wish that the rest which his retirement from mental toil will afford may speedily result in his restoration to his wonted health and vigor.

While regretting the retirement of our late senior partner, we pledge our patrons that no efforts on our part shall be wanting to maintain the high position the GAZETTE enjoys, and to make it in the future, as it has been in the past, a live and enterprising newspaper, and in every respect worthy of public confidence and business patronage.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

It is one of the great obstacles to a wise and efficient Administration, that every act of the President is viewed from a prejudiced stand-point. In no instance has this been more emphatically true than in the case of the resignation of Secretary Cox. We do not wish to and will not uphold any act of the Administration that indicates a wrong intention or purpose, or wilfully injuring the Government, but we want to be well satisfied of that intention or purpose before denouncing it. Is it the part of wise or prudent men, to take an ex parte statement, and judge and pass sentence, when no defence has been offered, and indeed no time for such a defence been given?

We start out with the acknowledged fact that the Administration of General Grant has been one of economy, and patient labor for the best interests of our people. That the result of his labors to do good are tangible, and millions of dollars have been taken off the shoulders of the tax-payers. That his desires seem to be to sustain the principles of and to perpetuate the Republican party. No one who has followed his course, unless he be poisoned by disappointment or prejudice, or unless he has some ulterior object in view adverse to the re-election of President Grant, will attempt a denial of this position.

A hue and cry is now raised against him because he has accepted the resignation of Secretary Cox. We say resignation, because the temper and tone of the letter of Mr. Cox conclusively shows, that the President, neither by word nor act has intimated he would be pleased to have the Secretary withdraw. There is one thing however that is self-evident. The President does not evince any regret in his letter accepting Mr. Cox's "resignation, and does not invite him to retain his post. While the Secretary asserts that his "views involve opposition which it may not be for the interest of this administration to provoke," the President replies by saying that he appreciates the "zeal and ability you have ever shown in the discharge of your official duties," and further adds "I hope your relations in the new sphere you have pointed out for yourself will prove as pleasant as have been your relations in the past to me."

If these two letters mean anything at all they mean that the President and Secretary were perfectly satisfied with each other so far as related to the official duties of Mr. Cox. With these duties that were not official, the President had nothing to do, and Secretary Cox does not seem to hold him responsible. If this is the fact, we cannot understand the attempt made to embroil the President on the sole cause, or indeed the cause at all, of the resignation of the Secretary. He either is not or else the Secretary is wilfully misleading the people. We believe this to be the truth of the whole case, and that the Secretary, on account of outside interference with reference to not long outside of his office, has felt it his duty to resign.

But independent of this, another fact comes arrayed as evidence in favor of the administration, and against the charges made. It is well known that the policy of the Secretary is the policy of the President. Secretary Cox has in the discharge of his official duties, done nothing, more nor less, than advanced the ideas of the administration. A new appointment however, must be made, and then it will be time enough to change differently. If the new Secretary of the Interior carries out the present policy belonging to the duties of that office, it certainly ought, and will be sufficient proof that these premature charges against the President were unwise and impolitic. Long before the letters of Secretary Cox were published, rumor took effective ground against General Grant. Even yet, with the actual letter of resignation, that either condemns the Secretary a hypocrite, or proves he voluntarily resigned, so far as the President was concerned, the charge is studiously kept afloat that Mr. Cox was expelled. There can be no good reason assigned for this, save to arouse a spirit of disatisfaction in the Republican ranks, and we turn to the journals who have been keeping this idea before the people, and find them intimately associated with the rupture and division of Republican strength.

We do not desire to shield the administration from the calm judgement of the people. We believe that General Grant of all Presidents that have heretofore filled the office, is best able to bear the severity of criticism. But we ask that it be honest and just. That it be rendered of for the good of the country and not be smothered broadcast out of anger and revenge. We are well aware that the President better than anyone living knows just exactly how far the policy of Secretary Cox outside of his official duty was advantageous to the best interests of the government, and we believe that time will show that in accepting the Secretary's resignation he has acted wisely. We at least are contented to wait, until further developments, other than those of a purely ex parte character, are made, and then we think it time enough to form such conclusions as will lead us to condemn or support the administration if it should prove worthy of condemnation.

Our confidence in the administration is not to be shaken by so slight a matter. General Grant has too long proven himself utterly indifferent to what may be said about him by pursuing the even tenor of his way without diverging therefrom in any particular, for friend or foe, for us to suppose, when the hearts of the people are with him, when his name is run to the mast-head for re-election by the people, that the whine of any disappointed politicians would make him rashly throw away all he has gained by his honest, straightforward acts. We shall leave it to time to develope the matter, believing that that alone, owing to the known reticence of the President on all matters, will furnish the only solution alike just to the administration and to Secretary Cox.

A PROTEST.

We have frequently noticed recently in our neighbor, the *Freiheits Freund*, a seemingly growing tendency to laud everything German even at the expense of things American. This tendency has doubtless been occasionally observed by some of our readers in one or two of the excellent articles which we have from time to time translated from that journal, although we have generally expressly avoided reproducing such expressions as might be disagreeable to American readers. Our ideas of the duty of a German-American journalist differ essentially from those of our neighbor, or we should have had no such expressions and insinuations as we refer to. We do not wish to be understood to be objecting to any one either feeling or expressing as ardently as he pleases his sentiments of love and honor for the land of his nativity, but we think that such feelings appear far more gracefully if they are not darkened by sneers at and attacks upon the land of refuge he has come to. For instance, we venture to doubt the policy and the taste of the following sentence with which the *Freiheits Freund* of Saturday commences an article upon "Charles Sumner or the Logic of an American Statesman." "A most peculiar impression is made upon an European whenever the 'Great Men' of America begin to give a 'lecture' upon European affairs, be the subject politics, art, science or literature. Nowhere else can one perceive the almost fabulous superficiality of culture and the total ignorance of these so called cultivated Americans in regard to European affairs." It may be that our "so called" men of culture display some ignorance of foreign affairs, but a parallel of ignorance is to be found even in Germany, where we have ourselves heard a gentleman, whose father-in-law was Minister of Education, and who himself was poet laureate in a German kingdom, dilate at length before a company composed almost entirely of authors, artists and musicians, upon the absurdity of the war between the North and South in America, when any one could see at a glance that nature in leaving only the Darien Isthmus between them had intended they should not be one. And his listeners were so highly cultivated that they never, by word or smile, indicated that they knew what a "peculiar impression" was being made upon an American, and this, too, after our war had been in existence for at least three years. But though we could, if we chose, quote innumerable instances of quite as great ignorance of things American among the Germans as can be found of European affairs among Americans, such instances can do no good. We should not object if our neighbor proclaimed the ignorance of every American statesman who lays himself open to such a charge, if it were only done in a suitable way. It is to the manner we object, the sneers at things which are dearer far to most of us than are any of the statesmen likely to be attacked. We do not care very much if Senator Sumner—who received a portion of his education in Germany—be convicted of superficiality regarding the tangle of European politics, but we do object, most decidedly, to such expressions as those quoted above; we do not like to have our culture, lectures or great men emphasized in a manner which indicates that if the words were spoken instead of written, it would be in a tone which would denote the utter contempt in which they are held by the speaker and his sense of his own vast superiority to the said "great men." Only a few weeks ago the same journal contained an article, doubtless by the same author, in which some person was accused of being egregiously ignorant, "even for an American," and such things are constantly to be found, sometimes more and sometimes less disagreeable, but always showing the same lack of comprehension of the proprieties. If the author has been naturalized, he is to all intents and purposes as much an American as any one else, and the mere fact of his being naturalized would appear to evince that he has determined to stay in the land he despises, and he certainly would not stay if he did not consider that he is in better condition here than he was in Europe. But, if on the contrary he has not been long enough in the country to become a citizen, he is not, in the eyes of the law, sufficiently familiar with the [illegible] of affairs here to justify his having a voice in their management, and most assuredly, therefore, is not a fit person to form or direct the opinions of our citizens, as to articles the merits and actions of our public men.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

In last Saturday's GAZETTE we published a communication over the signature of "A. F. M.," on the French situation, which has drawn from another correspondent the subjoined spirited reply. With this we close the controversy, having fairly presented both sides of the question.

EDITORS GAZETTE: In your last Saturday's number, Mr. A. F. M. derides "the miserable shuffling of the French to get themselves out of the war, when they found their adventurism too strong for them, on the plea that it was not their battle, but Napoleon's."

This is more than slander. Although the French Republicans opposed the war by their votes in the House of Deputies, they are not afraid of it; witness the declaration of the Government of National Defence, that they would not yield one inch of their territory, nor one stone of their fortresses. That the battle was not the people's of France, the *Journal Officiel* of October 15th irrefutably demonstrates, when it produced the letters of the prefects of the eighty-nine departments of France, the most warlike of whom merely declare that the provinces will not suffer any offence to the nation's honor, and will make war if war is called for by the dignity and security of the country, whilst most of them write that the news has caused much emotion, and it is wished that all efforts be made to make the maintenance of peace possible.

Mr. A. F. M. goes on: "While the tone of a true Republic in Europe is greatly to be desired, the few men who have taken in hand the government of France merely constitute just as truly a despotism as did Napoleon."

This is dishonesty again. The present government has been freely sanctioned by the whole of France, as is shown not only by addresses, but also by the hearty concurrence by the manifestation in all parts of the country, and that, more by the immense number of troops already raised. No desertion has been chronicled, for as to calling her fellow citizen traitor any of the old parties, no blockhead, nor transportation, as in 1851.

"Paris is France," in the third point of Mr. A. F. M., and "the population of that vast city continues an element of a kind that would hardly have any weight among a people differently constituted, the Poundbags. These extracts from home, one hundred thousand in number, mingle with the utmost freedom among all sorts of people, and are always ready to throw the State into confusion. Consequently Paris is the only place for an enemy to strike, with a hope of being felt, the mighty in intellect, the great in art, the refined in pleasure, together with the low and debased of every degree, who now boil in one fiery mass of indignant fury against the besiegers."

Good reasoning, Mr. A. F. M., but be sure that they will find that the weak point is a strong point. As to the foundlings, great as is your exaggeration of their number, is it a crime for Paris to support and educate them? Would it be more charitable to let them die with hunger than do enable them to make a livelihood? If they can mingle with all sorts of people, it merely shows that we have no prejudices; that we understand and practice equality. Why do you suppose they are always ready to throw the state into confusion? Most of them become honorable workmen. Do you think the rich alone are friends of order?

Finally, you acknowledge that all classes are belearguered against the invaders. Then it is not a mob; then it is the true impulse of patriotism, and you should not, as a Republican, encourage the barbarous effort of our savage enemy. But all your eloquence is in vain, after as before the fall of Metz, Paris will stand; Paris will be backed by the Provinces. Let the Prussians destroy it, if they can, if they dare to do so; France will survive and drown them and those who uphold them in the blood that they have shed.

The last remnant of Imperialism has now disappeared; we have not to dread any more traitors; there will be but one mind as there is but one government; we will trust our arms and good cause, and maintain for the good of all, our young Republic, in spite of all the Despots of Europe now plotting its overthrow.

A FRENCH REPUBLICAN.

HON. ROBT. P. FLENNIKEN.

We learn, not without regret, that this highly esteemed gentleman, being a resident and an eminent lawyer of this city, is about to remove to San Francisco, California, so that he and his excellent wife may spend the evening of their days in the immediate society of some of their sons who are in successful business in that Golden City. While a citizen of this his native State, Judge Flenniken has filled numerous places of high honor and responsibility, legislative and judicial; and, under the administration of President Polk, he represented his country with distinction as Minister resident at the Court of Denmark. No more amiable or upright man lives, and his many friends here, and in all Western Pennsylvania, will part with him painfully, yet not without the consideration that the removal may inure to his happiness and prosperity. Though in the downhill of life, the Judge has vigor in him yet, and, in every relation he may hold in his future residence, we, in common with all who know him, commend him and his lady to the cordial confidence and attention of their new acquaintances.

TRUE POLITENESS and dignity of character do not appear to enter largely into the composition of a parcel of young students in the Cincinnati Medical College. They have developed ill-breeding and lack of generosity by hissing at and attempting to drive from the lecture room a young lady, seeking knowledge, in company with themselves, to fit her for entrance into the medical profession. She pluckily withstood the jeers and taunts until her *manliness* conquered her tormentors into awarding her equality and place among them. Such a woman should be admired; such men despised.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA with her precious cargo of human beings, has seriously damaged travel on the ocean, but few passengers crossing. The late calamity to that vessel seems also to have frightened immigrants, as it is reported that a less number arrived last week in New York than for any previous week for many months.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

FARM WORK FOR NOVEMBER.

[From the Baltimore American.]

Thus far the farmer has had a glorious time for his fall work. We have seldom experienced a more splendid season than that enjoyed since the heated spell was over. October has never shown itself more beautiful than that of the present year; and of all the months it is generally regarded as the grandest in the calendar. The reinvigorating effect upon the system of man and beast at this season after the wearisome and enervating heats of summer braces the system anew for the conflicts of labor which it is their province to endure. Let us therefore be thankful, amidst our ingatherings of the bountiful harvests with which we are blessed, to the great Author of all our mercies—to Him who gives us the seasons in their regular course, the seed time and harvest, the early and latter rain.

Corn.—The crop of this cereal has doubtless been a luxuriant one, and probably one of the largest for several years past. From most sections of our widely extended country this is an acknowledged fact, and happy for the land will it be found that it is so, as for reasons heretofore assigned we are confident that a heavy demand will, before another wheat harvest comes around, be made upon our granaries for the supply of the suffering people of Europe. In some cases, doubtless, many who failed to be up to time in the planting of their corn last spring, and who consequently were hurried in getting it in, have experienced the consequences thereof in the shortening of their returns the long continued drought, which prevented them from working their crop, and of seeing it pushed forward in time to a proper state to receive the genial rains when they did come. But these were exceptional cases to the general rule, and we may, with full confidence, say that we have realized a full crop this season. The business of the husbandman now is to endeavor to secure all the several parts of the plants in a proper manner, to realize the most profitable results therefrom. Not only the grain should be housed in proper order, but the fodder, the stalks and the cobs should be saved in the best manner to feed to the stock. Although it is difficult to induce farmers to believe it, or to act upon their belief if they recognise the fact, there is a considerable amount of nutriment in the corn-cob, and when ground in with the corn it will be found to prevent the effects of the heating properties of the grain when fed by itself; a saving of hay may be thus effected, a product always in demand, and generally at good paying prices. The corn-stalks also, if properly saved, cut and cooked, are excellent food for cattle; if you will mix with a half bushel of it a peck of bran or a quart of meal, this mess will cause your cow to give a good-sized pail of milk, or by crushing and steaming the cobs, and adding to them cut hay or straw, they make an excellent mess for dry cattle.

Fattening Hogs.—The earlier hogs are put up to fatten, the greater the economy; if they are left to roam about after real cold weather sets in, it will require the more grain to push them up to the point you may desire, or to which they are capable of reaching. A considerable saving to your corn crib can be effected by attending to them early; as soon, therefore, as they have made way with the nuts of the woods, put them up in their pens; for the first few days supply them with two or three doses of sulphur, and during their time of fattening, supply them also with charcoal and rotten wood, which will keep them in a healthy condition. Feed them regularly and three times a day. At first, if you have been provident enough to raise roots, give them the means of them, and pumpkins and other vegetables. Anything you feed to hogs would be all the better for being cooked, but unless the raising of pork is intended as a speculation, we can hardly expect the general run of farmers to take this trouble; however, all we can look for is regularity in the time of feeding, and a variety of kinds of food. These boiled or more lavishly be supply the corn, which, if ground and cooked, so much the better, and more easily will the fattening process go on. Notwithstanding the hog has a character for filthiness, still if he has a chance for cleanliness he will prove the charge a slander. The pens should have a sleeping as well as an eating apartment, and if an outlet is given to the hog to run in the yard at times, so much the better for his health and his growth, and he will repay the indulgence with a rich manure. His sleeping berth should be well supplied with litter, and changed frequently, the contents being removed to the compost or manure pile. Referring to former remarks upon this head, we would again recur to the subject of

Manure Making.—We have so often delivered homilies upon this matter that we need now only to refer the reader to them, with the simple remark that you should make it a great object in all your plannings for future crops to increase your dung heap, for every day's labor thus employed, and every dollar spent in procuring material for the same, will be returned with great increase to your profits, and when you have made your manure, endeavor to avoid its being washed by the rains and sun.

Fall and Winter Plowing.—Every suitable opportunity should be embraced to plow up all stiff clays which you intend for spring crops—but be careful that the ground is neither too wet nor too dry when this work is done—but in a medium or moist state; and which will enable the plowshare to reach from six to eight inches at least; the furrow slices should be turned at an angle of forty-five degrees, so as to lap and expose the greater surface of the alterations of freezing and thawing. If the ground is wet it should be drained before subjecting it to deep plowing. When in the spring the ground is dry enough to carry the horses without poaching, it should be rolled with a heavy roller, and the seams of the furrows closed up as much as possible; then harrow until a firm tilth is obtained. If you intend to apply manure from the barnyard in the spring, you will spread it on evenly, and plow it in three or four inches deep, roll and harrow, and to complete the job well, roll again, and sow or plant your crop. But if you intend saving your spring plowing, apply your manure at your fall or winter plowing; if you roll it afterwards this will make the land compact, and but little loss from evaporation will accrue to the manure. If you intend to apply lime, it can also be put on when you plow in the winter or fall, and before the spring work commences the lime will have undergone such a change as to prevent any injury from it to the ammonia which may be found in the manure to be applied at that time.

GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Col. Capron, the Commissioner at the head of the Agricultural Department, Washington, seems to discharge the functions of his office with great energy and intelligence. Thus far he has shown most decided capability and aptness for the office. He has induced 1,500 agricultural societies throughout the country to correspond with his Department. From these and other correspondents the Department received daily an average of 300 letters, all containing valuable and useful information.

Correspondence is also kept up with more than 600 of the leading agricultural associations, public-spirited individuals and American Consuls in Europe, Asia and Central America, with whom an interchange of publications, plants, trees and seeds is constantly maintained. The Commissioner is endeavoring to introduce all the dye and drug plants, and textile and fibrous growths for paper, etc., that can be acclimated in any part of the Union. The seed of the jute plant, for instance, of which more than $500,000 worth is annually imported from Calcutta, has been brought from the East Indies, and distributed through the Southern States, where it may prove an important element in the attempt to diversify their crops.

Important results have often followed the introduction of new plants, as, for instance, rice, of which 250,000,000 pounds are annually raised in this country—all sprung from a quart or two of the seed left at Charleston by a sea captain at the beginning of the last century. The introduction of new varieties of wheat and oats by the department is telling very strikingly in its results. Reliable statistics in 1868 showed that the average yield of wheat per acre throughout the United States was 12.1 bushels on an average of over 18,000,000, while the average of the Tappahannock wheat distributed by the department was 25 bushels per acre in the oat crop. The average yield in 1868 was 26.3 bushels per acre, on an average of nearly 10,000,000. The Excelsior oats introduced by the department averaged 40 bushels (with the increase of 20 per cent. in weight), and even 50 to 60 bushels was no uncommon yield. But if the average of the Excelsior is put at 30 bushels, a great annual increase is obvious.

HOW TO KEEP PASTURES IN GOOD CONDITION.

It is with a pasture as with a man, the income must be greater than the expenses, or it grows poor. Crops are the expenses. It is quite possible to make surface of any soil unproductive and unprofitable by carrying off more than is put on. Pasturing with cows that are yarded at night does this. Sheep or lieves that remain upon the land, on the contrary, return more than an equivalent in manure, and keep the land improving. Where plaster meets a want of the soil, it may be kept improving by sowing broadcast a bushel and a half to the acre every spring, and feeding off the grass. Many farms in the grazing districts in the interior are kept up mainly by plaster and feeding. Some of them will carry a bullock to the acre. Other lands need lime, and the lime brings in clover, and this plant, by the large drafts it makes on the subsoil and the atmosphere, always improves the pasture. In other districts ashes are accessible at reasonable rates, and they are always a reliable top dressing. The effects are visible on some soils in increased crops of grass for twenty years. Cheap ashes will keep up any pasture, pay their cost, and leave a profit. So will home-made compost, if a man will but make and use it. Along the seaboard the old pastures need nothing better than creek mud, and the weeds thrown up on the shore. Too often these are allowed to rot on the sand for want of labor to gather them. Irrigation is available in other cases, and where the waters of a brook can be turned over a pasture, nothing more will be needed to keep it in good condition. Changing soils oftentimes has a wonderful influence. Sometimes on the same field of twenty acres there will be sandy or gravelly knolls nearly bare of vegetation, and hard clay or muck in swales. A top-dressing of the sand would pay on the swales, and nothing could be better for the knolls than the muck or clay. Our old pastures to be kept profitable must have something done for them. It will not pay to devote ten acres to a single cow.

A COTEMPORARY says in boiling onions or cabbage, place a dish of vinegar on the stove at the same time. The boiling vinegar will destroy the odor of the vegetables.

BRIEF TOPICS.

OBTAINING PROVISIONS.

A good stroke of work was done on the 6th at Mont Valerien. While the cannon of Mont Valerien were demolishing the works set up by the Prussians on the heights of Meudon, Gen Noel, who commands this fort, sent out 2,000 men armed with sacks and pickaxes. They proceeded under the protection of the guns of the fort to gather in an abundant harvest of potatoes, and returned in two hours bringing back their 2,000 sacks quite full. A herd of 1,500 oxen is said to have been drawn away from the Prussian camp and brought to Paris.

TURKISH ARMAMENTS.

The Levant *Herald* says the Porte has decided upon converting a large numer of its Springfield and Enfield rifles into Remingtons, and several thousand breech-pieces on this latter system have been purchased in Vienna. As soon as the conversion has been effected, the new arms will be served out to portions of various regiments, with a view to test their value on a large scale. The military and naval preparations are being pushed on at Tophanch, Zeitoun-Bournou, and in the arsenal, in all three of which large numbers of hands are working extra time. In addition to the arms and munitions which are being manufactured in those establishments, a considerable contract for cannon on Krupp's system has been given to a house in Vienna, whence several batteries of mitrailleuses have also been ordered, in addition to those already purchased in Belgium and America. In connection with this activity, we may mention that Mr. Wyan, who has for some months past been engaged at Zeitoun-Bournou on behalf of Messrs. Siemens, erecting furnaces for the conversion of iron into steel, has entered the Turkish service with the rank of Caimakam and the title of Bey. A considerable number of military surgeons, engaged in Vienna by Stephan Pasha for service in the Turkish army, have reached Stamboul. Others are to follow; high pay is offered.

RUSSIA'S PREPARATIONS.

A correspondent of the *Dziennik Poznanski* says that he has just returned to Lemburg from Podolia, where he has passed the whole of the summer, and that, although there is not much indication of special military preparations, the troops are so stationed along the frontier that 100,000 men could be marched across the Pruth or into Galicia at a very short notice. The officers are very hostile to Germany, and expressed their antipathy in so open a manner that the Government had to interfere. There is no doubt, says the correspondent, that the latter is on very good terms with Prussia, and the general impression in the army seems to be that a new Turkish campaign is imminent, Russia now having her hands free through the defeats of France and the connivance of the Berlin Government. Her only opponents could be Austria and England, neither of which would, in the opinion of the Russians, be a serious obstacle to the realization of their plans.

THE WICKED FLEE, BUT POLICEMEN PURSUE THEM.

Seven years ago a London bank was robbed of £11,000 by a fellow named Jones, and so well had he laid his plans that he made good his escape with his booty. But the police of London never forgot his great crime. The robber's family was placed under surveillance, and when, trusting that time had effaced the recollection of the robbery from the public mind, they ventured, two weeks ago, to sail to Canada to meet the guilty husband and father, from whom they had been so long separated, the sleuth hounds of justice accompanied them. On Thursday there was a happy family meeting in Toronto—the sorrow of seven years' separation was swept away in blissful reunion—when the tender scene was rudely interrupted by several unpoetical policemen, who took the crestfallen Jones into custody to answer for his apparently forgotten crimes.

NAPOLEON'S APPEARANCE.

A correspondent writing from Wilhelmshoehe says that the general impression prevailing as to the appearance of Napoleon is erroneous. Napoleon is of very small stature, little more than five feet in height, pretty stout, somewhat round-shouldered and bending his head to the left side. He walks with a pensive air, with his left hand mostly on his back, while the right hand carries a cane, which, however, does not serve him as support. The military black mustache does not exist, but in its place we see a moderately large blonde mustache and imperial, which, however, do not contrast with the face very much. His hair is of a light blonde color, slightly intermingled with gray, cut short and brushed down close to the head. When on foot Napoleon walks slow and with small steps, while he jumps easily and expertly into the saddle, and is a bold and graceful horseman.

CUBAN PAPER MONEY.

The singular statement is made that some time since Captain-General DeRodas obtained from Mr. Puente, Director of the Bank of Havana, the plates from which its bills are printed, on the ground that in any disturbances they would be safer with him; that he at once sent them to New York, by a confidential agent, and had a certain quantity of bills speedily secretly printed; that last week some three million dollars of this money was taken by a passenger to Havana; and that the plates are still in New York. The bank has over sixty million dollars of notes in circulation, though its nominal capital is only five millions. The Spanish Government has hitherto upheld it by making its paper current by compulsion. If now the Government should impose upon its people not only paper of a broken bank, but notes of whose existence even this broken bank is ignorant, it will add a new phase to the already doubtful Spanish repudiation.

AFFECTING EULOGY.

The following is from a Des Moines paper: "At the funeral of a young man in Des Moines, recently, the service for the dead took place at the dwelling of the parents. After a most pathetic address, which brought tears from all the young ladies present, the minister inquired if any of the dear friends of the deceased wished to say anything on this solemn occasion. A stranger here stepped forward, and after expressing sympathy with the friends of the deceased, remarked that the ways of Providence were inscrutable, and, in this connection, he wished to mention that he was the agent for a first-rate article of hair vigor for the State of Iowa. The corpse had used it for years with great advantage, and he confidently recommended it, especially to the minister and undertaker present, as he perceived they were both painfully bald. 'Shake the bottle, gentlemen, and rub the matter well in with a stiff brush,' said he. At this stage of the proceedings a slight disturbance occurred, and the hair vigor man disappeared.'

LYONS.

However disagreeable the presence of Prussians may be to Frenchmen, they surely would have been welcome visitors to the respectable inhabitants of the town of Lyons if any credit is to be given to the statements by English correspondents as to the condition of that city. General Cluseret is at the head of affairs there, the ukase of the republican government to the contrary notwithstanding, and is assisted by sixty cosdjutors, who have been released of their avocations in penal servitude. All the officers who desired to recognize the rebellion are dismissed, and the only authority which is in any way recognized is that of Gen. Cluseret and his staff. It is treason to hoist the tri-color, and the red flag floats from the public buildings. However energetic the General's staff may be, its members appear to be deficient in geographical knowledge, for on a gentleman applying for a pass-port (no one is permitted to leave Lyons without General Cluseret's permission,) he was asked where he wished to go, and on replying "Brussels," was further asked by the General's secretary, where that city is situated.

THE CUBAN HURRICANE.

The latest mails from Havana bring accounts of a hurricane of great violence which raged west of Havana, on October 19th and 20th, and caused destruction of property valued at twenty-seven millions of dollars. The previous hurricane of October 7th and 8th caused great devastation east of Havana, but this last storm caused heavy damage west of the city, and principally in the District of Vuelta Abajo. Cities, towns and villages are in ruins, the crops have been swept away, and the buildings, houses and manufactories of the plantations have been levelled to the ground. At Batahano, on the south coast of Cuba, and directly south of Havana, steamers and sailing vessels were driven ashore, the wharves were washed away, and the water in some parts of the city lay five feet deep on the streets. At Matanzas the destruction was very great, and fears were entertained that the filth washed up into the streets would produce disease. About 9000 persons were homeless and had to be supported by the authorities.

THE CORSAIRS OF THE HUDSON.

The pirates of the Hudson have again appeared, and this time have come to grief. On Thursday night, the squire of the little village of Haverstraw, N. J., riding home late, discovered the robbery of a tailor store, and a pursuit was organized. Nearly opposite Sing Sing a wagon was found with a portion of the stolen goods, and four men were discovered hiding in a dense portion of the woods and were surrounded. The thieves paused a minute and then made a rush to escape, three of them breaking through the cordon, while the fourth surrendered at discretion. The three thieves rushed thorugh the woods to a creek near the river, and jumped into a row boat. The villagers at once opened fire on the boat with guns and pistols, but without effect. The night being stormy, they were unable to manage the boats and had to land. They were tracked to New York, arrested and turned over to the Haverstraw officers, who in previously searching the woods, had found the rest of the plunder. $15,000 worth of cloth in all. The men are all State Prison birds and had a suite of rooms in Eldridge street, New York.

SINGULAR REVIEW.

A detachment of Prussian artillery was reviewed by Napoleon III., at Wilhelmshoehe, on September 20. The Eleventh Prussian Mounted Artillery is at present stationed at Cassel, and the Imperial paymaster had expressed a desire to see it. In consequence the whole battery, six pieces strong, drew up in the yard of the barracks, and at ten o'clock in the morning the Emperor appeared with his entire suite, Napoleon, Prince Murat, Ney, Castelnau and other officers, wearing citizens' clothes. The review lasted about half an hour, and the Emperor and his suite expressed themselves in terms of unqualified admiration about the troops and their guns. It is particularly to the wonderful efficiency of the Prussian artillery that Napoleon ascribed the defeat of the French at Sedan.

The Golden Rule.

The golden rule for those who are suffering from lung disease of any sort is to take medicine in time. It will not do to put off from day to day, the use of a medicine which has been known to cure some of the most stubborn diseases of the lungs to which we are liable. That medicine is DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. Infallible in the first stages of lung diseases, a cure in the intermediate stages, and an alleviant in the last stages of pulmonary consumption.

The cost of a bottle is a mere trifle, and many an one has been snatched from an untimely grave by heeding the salutary advice here recorded. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is the "*sine qua non*" of lung medicines, and the use of a single bottle will always do good, can never do harm, and will cure an ordinary cough in less than a day. Dr. Keyser's principal office for lung and other obstinate chronic diseases is 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollers to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

PARALYSIS.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Isabella, ss:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public, in and for said State, Jonathan Ritter, of said diver, Isabella county, Mich., who being by me duly sworn on oath, says that he had for twenty-seven months been so severely afflicted with rheumatism that he was unable to labor, and for the last eleven months previous to visiting the Magnetic Well could not dress or undress himself, or even step without the aid of crutches. From his stomach down to his feet was completely paralyzed, having no feeling nerver in the feet or legs. That after bathing in and using the waters from the Magnetic Well at St. Louis, Mich., for one week, was able to walk without crutches, and was free from rheumatic pain; that the natural feeling has returned to his limbs; that he is feeling well and regularly attending to his business; that his age is 39 years. JONATHAN RITTER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of March, A. D. 1870.

ALBERT D. REST, Notary Public.

Sold at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

TO THE MARTYRS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

Among the wonderful medical preparations which have rendered Hostetter's Stomach Bitters preeminent among the health restoring preparations of the age, its anti-bilious virtues are not the least remarkable. No words can do justice to its marvellous effect upon the diseased liver. Perhaps the simple word of a convalescent sufferer, who describes it as "going to the right spot," tell the story as clearly as may be. It does go right to the spot. It operates directly upon the disordered organ, and whether unduly active or in a state of paralysis, restores it to a condition of health. The Sickness at the Stomach, pain between the Shoulders and in the Right Side, Yellow Suffusion of the Skin, Costiveness, Drowsiness and Languor, Dimness of Sight, Colic, Palpitation of the Heart, Dry Cough, Low Fever, and other symptoms which indicate the various phases of Acute and Chronic Liver Complaint, are one and all promptly relieved, and finally removed, by the action of this famous preparation, which is at once the best of corrective, the gentlest and most genial of aperients, and infallible regulator, and a powerful restorative. Persons of a bilious habit, who use the Bitters as a protective medicine, will never suffer the pains and penalties of Liver disease or Bilious Remittent Fever.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,

HUGUS

& CO.,

Manufacturers of

Cooking and Heating

STOVES,

RANGES, FURNACES,

AND

Fine Grate Fronts,

INCLUDING THE

COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,

Confidence Cook Stove,

The Boston

DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED

Cooking Range,

Nile's Improved Star Range,

AND

FIERY FURNACE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

206 and 208

Liberty Street.

GRATES! GRATES!

GRATES!

Keep Your Houses Clean,

AND

SAVE FUEL,

BY USING THE

Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.

WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of Smithfield and Market streets, Pittsburgh; W. P. GOODWIN, 605 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Persons who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers,

West Point Foundry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

DRESS GOODS,

IN ALL NEW FABRICS AND STYLES.

BLACK AND COLORED

ALPACA POPLINS

AT LOW PRICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

SHAWLS,

OF ALL SIZES.

A Great Variety of

SKIRTS

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Cassimeres, Flannels,
Cloakings, Blankets,
Waterproofs, Quilts, &c.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

HATS, CAPS,

AND

FURS.

M'CORD & CO.,

131 Wood Street,

Have on hand the Largest and Most Complete Stock of HATS, CAPS and LADIES' FURS ever brought to this city, embracing every Style and Quality.

MECHANTS are requested to call and examine our stock. Our Goods are BOUGHT DIRECT from the Manufacturers FOR CASH, which enables us to sell as low as any House in the country.

Orders Promptly Filled.

M'CORD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps and Furs.

STEAM HEATING.

We are Prepared to Contract for

HEATING

WITH

Steam Apparatus

Of the most approved plan, using

HIGH OR LOW

STEAM DIRECTOR INDIRECT RADIATION.

Can refer to buildings using

Our Heating Apparatus

FOR THE PAST

TEN YEARS.

Craig Brothers,

129 Second Ave.,

POCKET BOOKS,

Bill Books,

PURSES.

We have double the stock of any other house in Pittsburgh, and offer them at factory prices to large buyers. Sheep, Calf, Imitation Morocco, Turkey genuine, Russia, English Calf, Velvet and Wire. All Styles, all Sizes, all Prices, from 75c. to $36.00 per dozen. We pay SPECIAL ATTENTION to this branch of our business. Our stock is always fresh and new, our rapid sales enabling us to keep it so. Samples sent for examination.

J. L. READ & SON,

WHOLESALE

Booksellers and Stationers,

102 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

500 Bags Strictly Fancy

COFFEE.

We have just purchased THE FINEST INVOICE COFFEE in the United States, and will sell at LOWEST EASTERN PRICES. Samples on exhibition at our office.

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FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities, GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, October 31.

Wall street quiet. The Assistant Treasurer to-day disbursed $313,932 on the November interest, making total to date, $4,196,298. Money market easy at 6@5. Sterling dull at 9½@9¾. Gold dull; opened at 111¾, fell to 111¼, and closed at 111¾@111½. Borrowing rates 1-32@1-16. Canada banks borrowed to the amount of $2,000,000. Clearances $26,000,000.

Governments dull, but steady.

Coupons of '81, 118½@118¾; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; 5-20s of '64, 111¾@111½; do '65, do new, 111¾@112; do '65, 110¾@110¾; do '67, 110¾@111; Currency 6s, 115@115.

State securities quiet and steady.

Missouris, 91¾; old Tennessees, 65; do new, 69¾; new Virginias, 65; do old, 39½; old North Carolinas, 38; do new, 35.

Stocks firm and more active at an advance of ¼@¾.

Canton, 67¾; Cumberland Coal, 32; Western Union Telegraph, 69; Quicksilver, 43½; Mariposa, 14½; do. pref'd, 34½; Adams Express, 66¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 92; American Express, 58½; Union Express, 31½; United States Express, 53½; Pacific Mail, 74; New York Central, 97; Erie, 27; Erie, 1st pref'd, 46½; Erie, 2d pref'd, 36; Hudson River, 124; Reading, 98¾; Michigan Central, 120½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 93; Northwestern, 76½; do. pref'd, 89¾; Rock Island, 97¾; Pittsburgh, 96; New Jersey Central, 95; Fort Wayne, 96; Illinois Central, 125; Ohio & Mississippi, 30½; C. C. & I., 85½; Baltimore & Ohio, 85½; Lake Shore, 93½; Illinois Central, 131.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, October 31, 1870. }

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	111¾	4s Jan. & Jy. reg.	105½
U. S. 6s, 1881	120½	4s Jan. & Jy. coup.	105½
U. S. 5-20s reg.	111¾	4s July reg.	104¾
U. S. 5-20s coup.	111¾	4s July coup.	104¾
U. S. 5-20s 1865	111¾	C. P. R. R.	93¾
U. S. 10-40s	106	Cv. Pref'ds	11

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, Oct. 31, 1870. }

The markets in a general way present but little that is really new or important; nothing deserving of special notice. We can report a steady local demand for all of the leading commodities and a fair business in the aggregate, while so far as values are concerned there are no essential changes.

APPLES—Continue to arrive freely, but under the influence of a steady demand, prices are maintained, ranging from $2.50@3 per bbl. for good to prime.

BUTTER—Is in good supply and quoted at 30@35 cts.

CHEESE—Common sells at 14 reduced, 18; Prime, 20; Fine 22.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches—Sales of 200 bbls. quartered at 7@7½ cts.

EGGS—Sales at 28 to 30 cents.

BEANS—In limited supply and with an improved demand prices are firmer and higher. We now quote at $1.60@1.65 per bushel, the latter for small prime navy.

BUTTER—Is dull, the supply being unusually large and prices are lower; we now quote prime to choice at 32@35, and medium to good at 28@30.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged, at 6@7 cts.

CIDER—The demand is rather better, though there is no change to make in quotations; still we quote:

CHEESE—Prime and in demand with sales at 17@18 cts.

CLOVER SEED—Is quoted all the way from $4@5 per bbl. demand for common berries very light, the country generally waiting for the new crop. The receipts are quite large; prime is quoted up to $4.75.

CANDLES—Sperm, 45@50; Adamantine, 18@20; Star, 16@18; Tallow, 10@12.

CORN—In the ear, 80@85; Shelled, 75@80.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 6@6½; Peaches, 12@14; Cherries, 20@22; Plums, 18@20.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 70@75; Mixed, 60@65.

FLOUR—Is in good supply and quoted at $5.50@6.50 for superfine; $6.50@7.50 for extra; $7.50@8.50 for family; $9@10 for fancy brands.

GRAIN—There is no change in wheat; with continued light receipts, the mills are able to take all that offers at quotations, $1.30@1.35 per bush. for fair to prime; $1.40@1.45 for white and $1.50@1.55 for choice. Corn is in good demand and selling, for round, and $1 for small lots in store. Corn in good demand and very scarce at 70@75 per bush. Oats are very scarce and in demand at 40@45 per bush. There is very little in store for sale, and very little offering; we quote for new, and very little old is offered. Barley is in good demand and scarce at 90@95 per bush. We do not report a small sale at the quotations. Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the malting interest, they are not buying. Rye—Nothing doing. Market continues dull and nominal, but hopes of an early change for the better are entertained. We continue to quote at 60@65 for Penna. and Ohio and 55@60 for Md.

HAY—Is coming to be a ball in the grocery trade, the demand having fallen off greatly within the past week, while the market is well supplied with timothy, of which there is no lack. Only choice is wanted, the prime, as we have been doing for some time, are in demand and sell readily at full prices. A lot of Jennery has a few days since been sold at $20, but no dealers would now touch it, so scarce is poor hay with us. Timothy is quoted at $18@20 per ton for prime to choice; $16@17 for No. 2; $14@15 for Mixed; Clover, $12@13; Straw, $12@13.

HIDES—Green, 5@5½; Cured, 7@8; Dry Flint, 15@16; Dry Salted, 12@13; Calf, 12@14; Sheep Skins, 75@1.00; Deer, 20@25; Bear, $3@4.

LARD—Is in good demand and prices are firmer and higher. We now quote at 12@12½ cts. per lb. for prime leaf and 11@11½ for No. 1.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head; market dull and unchanged; sales of fair to good at $4@4.50; common, $3@3.50; fat cows, $2@3; fresh cows, $30@50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,200 head; market dull and unchanged; sales of fair to good at $6@6.50; common, $5@5.50; fat, $6.50@7. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; market dull and unchanged; sales of fair to good at $4@5; common, $3@3.50; fat, $5@6.

MOLASSES—Is in good demand and prices are firmer and higher. We now quote at 45@50 cts. per gal. for prime to choice; 40@45 for fair to good; 35@40 for common.

ONIONS—Are in good demand and scarce at $2.50@3 per bbl.

POTATOES—Are in good demand and scarce at 60@65 cts. per bush.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 14@15; Shoulders, 9@10; Sides, 12@13; Bacon, 13@14; Pork, $20@21 per bbl.

SEEDS—Timothy, $2.50@3; Flaxseed, $2.50@2.75; Castor Oil, $1.75@2; Lard Oil, 90@95; Linseed Oil, 70@75; Coal Oil, 35@40.

SUGAR—Is in good demand and prices are firmer and higher. We now quote at 10@11 cts. per lb. for prime to choice; 9@10 for fair to good; 8@9 for common.

TALLOW—Is in good demand and prices are firmer and higher. We now quote at 8@8½ cts. per lb. for prime; 7@7½ for fair to good; 6@6½ for common.

WHISKEY—Is in good demand and prices are firmer and higher. We now quote at $1.10@1.12 per gal. for prime to choice; 95@1.00 for fair to good; 90@95 for common.

WOOL—Is in good demand and prices are firmer and higher. We now quote at 40@45 cts. per lb. for prime to choice; 35@40 for fair to good; 30@35 for common.

WHITE BEANS—Are in good demand and scarce at $1.60@1.65 per bush.

WHITE FISH—Are in good demand and scarce at $5@5.50 per bbl.

TROUT—Are in good demand and scarce at $4.50@5 per bbl.

MACKEREL—Are in good demand and scarce at $15@16 per bbl. for No. 1; $13@14 for No. 2; $11@12 for No. 3.

PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, October 31, 1870. }

Washington continues to be the leading characteristic of the Pittsburgh money and lumber markets contributing to the order of the day. Speculation in petroleum and refined have declined sharply within the past few days, yet the demand both for present and future delivery is very light even at the reduction, which may be accounted for by the fact that the impression prevails that this business has not been reached, and so long as this impression is possible, it is not likely that there will be any improvement. And acting on this belief, that is that there will be a further decline, there are some parties anxious to sell short at present quotations, but as already intimated, buyers are few, and to this may be attributed the light volume of business. It is almost too late to anticipate one of those spasmodic movements for which the oil market is noted, and, furthermore, there is not speculation enough just now to stimulate a movement of this kind, and while such a thing is possible, it is not in the present aspect of affairs probable. That there will be considerable oil wanted for export during the next thirty, perhaps sixty days, is conceded, but there are a good many contracts out that will mature within that time, whether sufficient to supply the demand is at present a matter of doubt. It may not be improper to state, however, that the general feeling at this time is that low prices are likely to be the order of the day during the balance of this year.

CRUDE.

Sales 1,000 bbls. seller November at 8¾; 1,000 do at 8¾, seller all year quoted at 8¼@8¾, and late in the day November was also quoted at 8¾@8¾. First three months of 1870, on lower creek, seller's option, $2.90, second quarter of same year, $3.

REFINED.

Spot has still further declined, and late in the day was offered at 23½; sales 1,000 November, at 22½; December nominal at 22½; lines for January to March offered at 22¾.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

W McCutcheon, 238, account Thos King; J Wilkins, 164, account P & B Co; J Truax & Co, 74, account Penna Oil Co; Chess; Peerless O Co, 278, account S D Duncan; Standard O W, 252, account J B Barbour; Star O W, 168, account L Bleiler; D B Kirk, 180, account D B Duncan; Paragon O W, 76, account Hutchinson; Peerless O W, 502, account Duncan & Young; Peerless O W, 256, account L & F Hutchinson; Red, 278, account Marshall; A B Mills, 80, account W Bartle; Standard O W, 238, account Fisher Bro; D Kirk, 180, account A H Pool; Standard O W, 97, account Bartle; Commercial, 140, 189, account L & F; National, 74, account L & F.

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Peterhoff, L & F Co, 200 bbls; refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 100 bbl refined oil to Wagner, Kling & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co. 200 bbls refined oil to W. F. Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Fulton, Marvin & Co., 100 bbls. ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Penaock & Beeson, 50 bbls lubricating to J. C. Doud, Phila.

Total ..... 919 bbls

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, October 31, 1870. }

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Rothchilds & Zeigler, Chicago	2 cars
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	5 cars
P. Hartman, Chicago	1 car
M. Varner, Chicago	1 car
M. Varner & Co., Chicago	1 car
S. Lowenstein, Chicago	1 car
J. W. Snee, Chicago	2 cars
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	3 cars
S. Kraus, Chicago	1 car
L. Keefer, Chicago	3 cars
Haas & Shamberg, Chicago	3 cars
M. Katz, Chicago	4 cars
Trautman & Lobman, St. Louis	9 cars
W. Wood, Indianapolis	2 cars
A. F. Wells, Indianapolis	1 car
J. Johnston, Upper Sandusky	1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Crestline	3 cars
H. Simpson, Mt. Victory	1 car
Emerich & Co., Newark	2 cars
J. & S. Needy, Newark	2 cars
Graham, Bro. & Co., Newark	1 car
Prepaid	2 cars
Total	52
Total last week	69

Fifty-two car loads averaging 10 to the car would make an aggregate of 520; add to this 330 driven in from adjoining country, nearly all from Washington Co., and we have in all 1,850 against nearly 1,500 last week. Notwithstanding the diminished number of cattle, about 200 less than last week, the supply was fully up to the demand, as there were not so many buyers in attendance, and we have no doubt that there would nearly, if not altogether, be 300 head left over unsold. Butchers stock sold rather quicker perhaps, the cool weather inducing the butchers of near markets and causing the butchers to take hold more liberally, and besides, the supply of this grade of cattle was even smaller than that of last week. The great proportion of the offerings consisted of light steers and heifers, with a good many fair to good cows and bulls, and this kind of stock was dull and had to be sold at a reduction as compared with last week. It was soon discovered that the supply of this particular kind was in excess of the demand.

As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, prime to extra sold at 7¾@7¾; a few sold up to 8 cts for the reason, we presume, that there was nothing good enough; there is no doubt but what if there had been a lot of cattle that were sold at 8 and even 8¼ here they would have brought the same prices to-day. Medium butchers stock may be quoted at 6½ @7 cts. Fair at 6@6½ and stock cattle at 4½@5½.

Fresh cows continue scarce but the demand is hardly equal to the supply. While prices remain unchanged, ranging from $35@100. We are cognizant of sales to-day at $72.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 35 head of mixed Butler Co. stock, at 4½@6 cts.

Steinemanville & Co. report 40 head mixed Butler Co. stock, at 4½@6 cts.

S. Lowenstein sold 23 head commonish stock from Chicago, at 4½@5½.

Rothchilds & Zeigler sold 2 cars from Chicago and 10 from Washington Co., sold at 5@6¾.

S. Lowenthal sold 25 head of light heifers and steers from Chicago, at 5@5¾.

Graham & Wilson sold 11 head of commonish Washington Co. stock, at 5@5¾.

M. Varner 28 head Washington Co. stock, at 5¾@6¾; 7 head mixed Chicago, at 5@5¾.

M. Kraus 47 head of mixed from Ohio and Illinois, at 5@7 cts.

Bell & Porter sold 9 head from Penna., and 25 from Chicago sold, at 5@7 cts.

J. & S. Needy reports three car load of good to choice cattle, at 6@6¾ cts.

E. Katz reports 3 loads from Chicago, at 4½@7 cts.

L. Keefer 73 mixed Chicago stock, at 4½@6c.

Sol Shamberg & Haas 74 head mixed stock from Chicago, at 4½@5¾.

Rothchilds & Co. sold 9 head fair to good steers from Mercer Co., at 5@6¾.

Emerick & Co. sold 10 head of Ohio steers and heifers, at 5@6¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock report 60 head mixed stock, at 5@7 cts.

Chas. Bleiler sold 119 head from Chicago, at 5@7 cts; 57 from Washington Co., at 6@7¾.

Trautman & Lobman 117 mixed stock from Ohio, Illinois and Chicago.

L. & J. Shamberg report 60 head of mixed stock from Chicago, at 4½@7 cts.

Haines, Laffey & Co. 44 head of common to medium, at 5@6½.

Chas. Metz sold 25 head steers from Washington Co., at 5@6¾.

Jno. Hanlin had 28 steers, cows and heifers, at 4½@6¾.

Carr & McAlister report 60 head of mixed stock, at 5½@6¾.

Sloan & Chamberlain 45 head western stockers, at 5@6¾.

Kaufman & Co. 11 head of Washington Co. stock, at 5@6¾.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 78 Ohio steers and heifers, at 6@7¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply although not large, that is not unusually so, was nevertheless fully up to the demand, though the market was perhaps a shade stronger and more active than last week. The number on sale to-day footed up about two thousand head, a large proportion of which were from Delaware, suitable for Butcher purposes, though there were several small lots of extra fine, and these, of course, brought fancy prices. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, prime to extra brought from $5.50 to $6.50 per head, and even 6 cents per pound, though it should be borne in mind that not a comparatively small number of the two thousand brought these prices, from the simple reason that the number of this kind on sale was small. Lambs sold all the way from $1 to $3 per head.

A. Snively sold 72 sheep at an average of 90 lbs per head, and 32 lambs at 60 to 65 lbs, averaging 75 lbs, at 6¾@7 cts; selling fair at 6¾@6¾c for sheep, mostly at 4¾@5½c, and 6½@6¾c for lambs, viz: 70 Ohio lambs 55 lbs at 5¾c; 1 car Canadas 82 lbs at 6¼; 1 car 74 lbs at 6¾c; 1 car Ohio sheep 87 lbs at 5¾c; 1 car thin 66 lbs at 4¾c; 30 Canadas 102 lbs at 6c. Hogs—sales 28,000 for the week, and 117 cars to-day; five are worth 7¾@8c; 4 cars Ohio 300@350 lbs sold at 8c; 1 car prime Illinois at 8¼c; dressed are worth 10@10½c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—Cotton, unchanged, 14¾ @15; flour quiet, only a limited jobbing demand; extra winter $4.35@4.50, family winter, $4.75@5.30, for choice wheat; buyers refused to for lower prices. No. 2 spring wheat, $1.05. No. 2 red winter $1.18@1.20. Corn held above buyer's views; small sales; white, 65@66c. Oats dull but unchanged, at 42@45. Barley, firm, at 80@1.05, for good to extra. Rye, firm, at 76@78. Whisky, lower; 85c. Tobacco, firm. Hemp, scarce and firm, at 9.00@9.25. Provisions, Bacon, steady, 20½@20¾. Provisions, scarce and firm. Pork, $25.50@26.00. Bulk shoulders, 13. Sides, clear rib, 16; do clear, 17. Hams, short cure, 14@15. Lard, do, clear rib, 19¾; do, clear, 20@20¾, all on orders. Lard, steady, 15¾ for new. Cattle, active and better, $4@7; for good to choice. Hogs, steady. $6.25@7.50.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 31.—Cotton steady; middlings 15¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged; family $5.75. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1.30@1.32. Corn in good demand and firm at 51@55c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Oats dull. Groceries firm. Linseed oil firm at 80c. Lard oil quiet and weak at $1.12@1.15. Lard, firm. Stock firm at 22c. Butter quiet and unchanged at 30@37c. Lard unchanged. Provisions nominally unchanged and nothing doing. Stock nearly exhausted. Hogs in fair demand and advanced to $7.25@7.50c. Whisky in good demand at full prices—80@85c. Gold 111. Exchange par. Green meats dull and drooping with sales at 7¾@13½c for shoulders, sides and hams.

CINCINNATI, October 31.—Hogs are being slaughtered; weather unfavorable.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 31.—Flour—Extra spring family active at $4.25@5.75. Wheat—No. 2 spring family active, and ½@¾c lower at 97¾c; this afternoon heavy at 97@97½c. Corn —No. 2 mixed quiet but firm, and ½@¾c higher at 53@53¾c; this afternoon inactive. Oats —No. 2 quiet; ½c lower at 35½@35¾c, with regular and fresh receipts. Rye—No. 2 dull at 67½c. Highwines quiet at 85c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Hogs dull at $7@7.50. Cattle dull at $3.25@6.30. Freights to Buffalo active and unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 31.—Flour dull and drooping; concession would have to be made to sell. Wheat in fair demand but at lower prices; No. 1 $1.08; No. 2 97c. Corn dull and unchanged. Corn rejected and dull at 55c. Rye: No. 1 steady at 68c. Barley: No. 2 unsettled at 77c. Hogs dull and nominal.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady: red Ohio and Indiana $1.37@1.40. Rye held at 95c. Corn quiet; mixed 75@76c. Oats firm at 43@45c. Provisions inactive. Pork: Mess $24.50. Lard: higher grades advanced to 16@16¼c. Whiskey dull and a shade lower, with iron at 88c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 31.—Wheat scarce and firm for high grades; others dull but unchanged; Western, $1.30@1.35; common steady; mixed, 66@72c. Oats steady at 46@48c. Rye 70@80c. Mess pork $2. Bacon—shoulders firm; shoulders, 15@15½c; do. sides, 18½c; do. clear rib, 19c; hams, 25c. Lard 16¾c. Whisky dull and unchanged at 86c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 31.—Tobacco: sales of 38 hhds; prices unchanged. Cotton quiet but firm; middlings 15c. Flour steady and unchanged. Provisions do. Hogs steady at $7.25@7.50. Whiskey firm at 86@86c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 31.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1.20, 1 car No. 2 $1.18. Corn steady; No. 2 70c. Oats ready at 42c. Petroleum quiet and weak; crude $3.20; refined dull and drooping and held at 20½c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, October 31.—Flour dull and unsettled; $5.50@6.25. Wheat closed dull; No $1.25, amber $1.18. Corn, oats and barley nominal and unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, October 31.—320 bbls flour, Segwar & V; 109 do, S Lindsey; 1 car scrap iron, Maloney & L; 30 bars iron, J Painter & Co; 25 bbls oil, B L Fahnestock & Co; 234 oil bbls, National Refining and Storage Co; 224 bbls apples, 14 do cider, Voigt, M & Co; 160 bbls apples, P Duff & Son; 100 bbls pipe, Shoenhaber & Co; 150 bbls apples, Biszier & Duff; 2 cars lime stone, Graff, B & C; 1 car staves, Charles Smith; 1 car feed, H & W Evans; 1 car feed, Bricker & Co; 100 bbls lime, Bingham & Cassell; 158 bbls apples, L Snover; 1 car pipe, C G Hillis; 250 bbls to feed, Kidd & Co; 157 bbls apples, John J Pettit & Co; 30 sks potatoes, Meanor & Harper; 20 sks a corn, Voigt, M & Co; 5 bbls rye, L & F Hutchinson; 1 car plow beams, J C Bidwell; 100 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 4 bbls whiskey, John Meth & Son; 1 car stone ware, D F Huggans & Co; 1 car potatoes, 40 do beans, 1 bbl cider, 10 bbls apples, H Riddle; 9 bbls potatoes, Van Gorder & S; 10 do do, Woodworth & B; 10 do apples, John Thompson; 64 bx cheese, Arbuckle & Co; 20 do do, Wood & Co; 25 do do, J J Pettit & Co; 50 do do, McCracken, G & Co; 116 bbls flour, P & S; 20 bbls flour, 20 do do, A & J Kerr; 40 bxs mdse, England & Bindley; 30 bxs soap, 25 do candles, W M Cormiley; 1 cases whiting, F Nevin; 1 car handles, Hall & Spruce; 1 car tubs, Phipps & M; 1 car grain, Schomaker.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, October 31.—93 shs barley, Spencer, McK & C; 8 bbls walnuts, Meanor & Harper; 16 bdls brooms, 60 bbls flour, 40 shs feed, 20 do meal, 11 bdls tile; 584 bbls flour, 1 car feed, 50 bbls flour, W H Nantker & Son; 25 shs corn, Kelly & H; 1 chest; 10 shs potatoes, Country Milk Co; 23 shs barley, J F Mosley; 4 tubs butter, W H Graff; 20 bbls flour, J Wilson & Son; 195 shs barley, Gangwish & K; 23 do wheat, McHenry & H; 1 car straw, J Palmer & Son; 1 do do, Burk & Wood; 69 bales cotton, O M Harper; 230 bbls flour, 150 shs o stuff, Schoenaker & Co; 100 bris flour, Wells & Long; 1 car staves, F Kober; 1 car b wheat, F O Rush; 1 do bones, Seward & E; 1 car pig iron, Nimick & Co; 1 car b wheat, J W Bonngardner; 10½ butts tobacco, Carter, McGrew & Co; 120 cases wine and life, 140 bxs mdse, 100 show cards, Harris & Ewing.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, October 31.—17; blooms, Nimick & Co; 400 shingles, S & W H Martin; 12 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 1 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 1 do do, Union Iron Mills; 153 bbls apples, Zirler & Co; 581 cakes, copper, C M Hussey; 15 casks nails, Baker-well, P & Co; 10 cases tobacco, J H Lippincott; 18 do do, Dilworth, H & Co; 10 do do, J Fullerton & Son; 20 do do, Watt, Lane & Co; 8 sks feathers, H Graf & Co; 3 bxs glass, Reddick & Co; 3 bbls mdse, W H Hays & Son; 34 bgs oats, P Duff & Son; 10 bbls o meal, Bincheart & S; 100 sks oats, J & W Fairley; 14 bbls charcoal, Seward & E; 1 car clay, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 do do, Park & Bro; 26 sks barley, Spencer, McKay & Co; 1 car wheat, W Welsh & Co; 168 sks oats, P Duff & Son; 10 bbls o meal, Bincheart & S; 100 sks oats, J & W Fairley; 44 reams paper, Pgh Paper Co.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, October 31.—16 bales hay, A S Carlisle; 80 sks wheat, W McKee & Co; 5 bbls flour, C McChesney; 4 bbs butter, 2 do eggs, Mrs Pugh, McCracken, G & Co; 70 sks o meal, Kell & Bleakert; 24 do do, McHenry & H; 13 bales hay, J Schuppe & Co; 13 do do, Brady & Co; 15 bbls flour, W J Rapgart; 15 do do, McCullough, S & Co.

DOUBLE BARREL

SHOT GUNS!

The shooting season has just commenced, and I have a 2nd assortment of Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns, varying in price from $6 50 to $150 00, some of them very fine. Sportsmen will do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere at

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RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary last evening, with four feet ten inches in the channel. More water is confidently expected, however, as the Allegheny was rising above yesterday, under the influence of heavy rains on Sunday night. Weather clear and cold.

The Julia No. 2, from Zanesville, is the only arrival we have to report.

As will be seen by card, the Brill, Capt. Dan Moore, and with Capt. W. W. Aull in the office, is announced to depart for Cincinnati and Louisville and all intermediate points this afternoon. Being of light draft, she can take out a full cargo on the present water.

The Juniata was to have left Cincinnati last evening for this port to take her place in the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packet trade again, Capt. C. L. Brennan in command.

The Arlington, we learn, has been rechartered by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and will continue to ply between Cairo and Columbus, until about the 1st of February.

—The Robt. E. Lee left New Orleans on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, 41 minutes and 26 secondf, on a run against the time made by the steamer Natchez to Natchez. She arrived at Natchez Friday morning at 1 o'clock 18 minutes and 12 seconds. Her time out was 16 hours, 36 minutes and 27 seconds, beating the time of the last trip of the Natchez 14 minutes and 43 seconds. The Lee has again won the famous Princess' horns, but we don't think she will wear them long, as it is understood that the Natchez leaves New Orleans on another trial of speed against the time of the Lee.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

—The voting for the handsome and costly banner for Vicksburg's favorite steamer commenced at Vicksburg Tuesday. The flag is thirty feet long, proportionately wide, and has inscribed upon it "Vicksburg's Favorite."

—Our river friends are assured that we still retain our connection with this journal, and that the position of river reporter on the *Republican* has not been offered to Mr. Stevenson or any other man.—*St. Louis Republican*, 28th.

—The report that Mr. J. A. Dacus, river editor of the St. Louis *Republican*, had fallen heir to considerable property through the death of a relative in Georgia, has received legal confirmation.

—The Mollie Moore left St. Louis Thursday with about 1,200 tons of freight. She stopped at the elevator to take on 125 tons additional, which will settle her down well towards the guards.

—The Great Republic has been provided with two new engines, and the Captain says she is almost a new boat throughout. She will be ready for business next week.

—Mr. Stevenson, the able river editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says he has been tendered a similar position on the St. Louis *Republican*.—*Cincinnati Commercial*, 23d.

—The C. H. Durfee brought out 362 bales cotton and 259 head of cattle on her last trip out of Red River.

—Three of the Morgan Line steamers left New Orleans Tuesday for Galveston.

—The Lee in her recent fast run averaged about 18 miles per hour.

—The Belle Vernon arrived at New Orleans Thursday.

RIVER PACKETS.

REGULAR PASSENGER PACKET FOR MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, POMEROY, GALLIPOLIS, GUYANDOTTE, IRONTON AND CATLETTSVILLE, RIPLEY, CINCINNATI, LAWRENCEBURG, AURORA, MADISON AND LOUISVILLE—The steamer,

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oct31

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Cabin passage $75 and $85, currency. Excursion Tickets $130, currency.

Steerage passage from New York to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry, $28 currency. Steerage passage from the above ports to New York, $32 currency.

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ARCHIBALD BLAKELY,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 116 FIFTH AVENUE,

jan26-y Pittsburgh, Pa.

G. W. DeCAMP,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Has removed to No. 57 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., where he will attend to all business in the Courts, in the State Supreme and all the Courts of Allegheny county, and make collections in most of the adjoining counties. ja30:y29

H. H. McCORMICK,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 68 GRANT STREET.

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Samuel McMasters,

ALDERMAN, EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE and POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Office, No. 169 GRANT STREET, opposite St. Paul's Cathedral. oct6:n6

WM. B. HEEPER,

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Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineers and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Office: No. 79 Federal street, Allegheny City; No. 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

N. B.—Branch Patent Office, Washington, D. C. ☞ Working Drawing Glass for Mechanics on Wednesday. ja29

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Lay in your coals and pray for the poor, for winter is coming.

The Allegheny mountains were white with snow yesterday.

Birmingham Council held a regular monthly meeting to-night.

Hallowe'en was well celebrated last night by balls and private parties.

The Allegheny Board of School Controllers will meet to-night at 7½ o'clock.

We regret to announce that President McAuley of the City Councils is unwell.

Thanksgiving night ball tickets are already appearing. The crop promises to be large.

Lovers of good Candies will remember Geo. Reeves, at 139 Federal street, Allegheny City. 1-1

Keeper, the alleged wife deserter, has been discharged by Alderman Keeper, the case being settled.

This is All Saints' Day by the church calendar. Services will be held in the Catholic, Episcopal and Lutheran churches.

Christopher Columbus was not a heavy drinker, but when "Chris" did imbibe, he always took Peter, Dannals & Co's. Cream Ale.

Committed.—Priscilla Sitzman and Patrick Hays were committed by Alderman Taylor, yesterday. Patrick preferred the connubial tie to further trouble.

Notice.—The members of the Pittsburgh Press Association are requested to meet at the office of the *Preshon's Friend*, Wednesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

A Sabbath-School Convention will be held in Turtle Creek, under the direction of the U. P. Presbytery of Westmoreland, commencing to-day at 2 P. M. The friends of the cause are invited to be present.

Yesterday morning at an early hour the residence of Mr. Kane, in the Tenth Ward, was entered, and a quantity of clothing, together with a small sum of money, taken by some dexterous thief. No clue.

Prince Embroy.—The regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny Lyceum will be held at the Young Men' Home, Duquesne Way, this morning at 10 o'clock. All the members are earnestly requested to be present.

Boarding House Robbed.—Schringer's boarding house, corner Second and West streets, Allegheny, was entered on Saturday night by some thieves, who carried off about $20 and a lot of clothing belonging to the boarders. No clue.

The lecture to-night by Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, on Pope Pius IX. and on the proceedings of the late Ecumenical Council in Rome, will doubtless draw a large audience. No one surely promise those who attend an intellectual and instructive treat.

A dispatch was received at the Mayor's Office yesterday morning from John Crise at Wood and Newton, stating that a straw-berry roan mare had been stolen from his stable on Saturday night and offering a reward for the capture of the thief or the recovery of the mare.

Persons wishing to secure harmless Dyes will avoid themselves of the advertisement of Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye, which will be found in another column.

Dying with her a new silk dress gathers which she had just purchased at another establishment, the deceased was turned to the counter for a moment, when the bundle disappeared. A female who had just departed was the thief and the police are after her.

Miner's Bank Establishment is attracting the attention of buyers. Books of every kind, and stationary can be got at very low rates at private sale. Also, the fixtures and furniture can be made in the evening in the same way, or by auction, according to choice. Let all who are in need of books, and those in the trade, call at once. Remember the place, on Fifth avenue, one door below the Postoffice.

Burned.—Saturday night between eleven and twelve o'clock the grocery store of Henry D. C. Dotrich & Co., Carson street, South Pittsburgh, was entered by burglars and a lot of cigars and tobacco stolen. The safe was carried off. A carpenter shop in the vicinity was also entered and a tool chest broken open, the contents of which did not suit the burglars and they were not carried off. A watch was in the hands of officers Harris and Stemler, of Justice Barker's police.

Larceny.—Thomas Thomas was arrested in Birmingham yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice Hathaway, on oath of J. T. Lewis, on a charge of larceny. Lewis is the proprietor of a coffee, and Thomas, he says, was allowed to sleep on the floor, where he was permitted to remain by Mr. Lewis. Sometime during the night Thomas got up and helped himself to $60 and a few articles of value and left the premises. The money was found in his possession when arrested. He was held for trial.

Deputy Mayor Nichols' Report.

Deputy Mayor Nichols makes the following report of business transacted in his office during the month of October.

No. of cases	61
Committed	12
Bailed	2
Paid Fines	47
Amount of fines collected	$967.40

A Libelous Letter.

A libel case came up before Mayor Callow yesterday, Amelia Antes was the complainant, and Amelia Frederick defendant. Amelia says Emma wrote a letter charging her Amelia with stealing a "lifepiece," by which term she was to be "used." The letter herself to Amelia, and thus the defendant gave bail for court.

Chimney Stacks Blown Down.

The high wind of yesterday morning before daybreak played havoc with signs, shingles and all loose articles upon which it obtained a hold, but nothing serious occurred resulting from it was the raising of the two large chimney stacks at the Iron mill of Peoples, Chalfant & Co., Sharpsburg. A gang of men was engaged working about the furnace when the force of the gale came through the roof. Fortunately they were not hurt beyond the fright. The damage to the mill will amount to about $500.

A Finale.

The match talked of, and long anticipated test of speed between "Bob" and "Annie Watson," which should have taken place at Oakland Park Monday afternoon did not come off. There was a large company of the interested o see either Bob or Annie, but they were disappointed in not being called to pay their money and the other animal simply went over the course. The purse was duly awarded to her owner. The horse of the latter was withdrawn from the race on the ground that "Bob" to let him enter the race.

Mortuary Report.

The following were the interments in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending Oct. 29, 1870:

Males, 25; females, 15; white, 38; colored, 2; total, 40.

The following were the causes of death: Bronchitis, 1; cholera infantum, 1; consumption, 6; convulsions, 2; congestion of lungs, 1; diabetis, 1; debility, 2; disease of heart, 1; dysentery, 1; intermittent fever, 1; inanition, 1; inflammation of the bowels, 1; inflammation of the lungs, 3; inflammation of the stomach, 1; marasmus, 2; paralysis, 1; premature birth, 1; suicide, 1.

Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 9; from 1 to 5, 8; from 5 to 10, 4; from 10 to 15, 2; from 15 to 20, 1; from 20 to 30, 7; from 30 to 40, 4; from 40 to 50, 2; from 50 to 60, 1.

Slight Fire.

About half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning a slight fire occurred at McKeown & Bros.' dying store, No. 32 Liberty street, which lost for the proprietors only the energy of the firemen which have received a dangerous conflagration. One of the employes of the establishment went to the cellar to draw some varnish, and after drawing from the barrel what he wanted, set the measure on the top of it barrel, and lighted a match, held it over the measure to see how much there was in it. The gas from the varnish caught in contact with the lighted match, and ignited about the entire cellar was in a blaze, but before any damage could be done the flames were extinguished. Fire Marshal Hilland was on the ground promptly and investigated the matter, with the result as stated above.

Hallowe'en Pranksters.

The boys were out last night in full force, as many a battered and cabbage-bruised door will testify this morning. Some of them used other means of operating on the door. This was the case with a company of ruthless wretches in the Third ward, Allegheny. Possessing themselves of a pistol, they proceeded to Western street at the foot of the hill, and loading the pistol with powder, rammed down the resistance of a pocket-full of wheat they found in a granary for wherewithal they drove in both doors of the house. They then fled to the hills, and the occupants of the house hastily ran out to see the cause of the disturbance, but the pranksters were out of sight. The owner of the premises, however, had arrived at the conclusion, and by the aid of a couple of Mayor Callow, secured the scamp till the matter could be investigated.

Westminster College.

We noticed last week the resignation of Dr. Brownson, President of Westminster College, and the election of John B. Irons, on the first ballot, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Irons has signified his acceptance of the position, and will enter upon the duties of his office at the commencement of the next session. He will be a valuable acquisition to the corps of instructors, and we congratulate the trustees upon their choice.

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Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 9; from 1 to 5, 8; from 5 to 10, 4; from 10 to 15, 2; from 15 to 20, 1; from 20 to 30, 7; from 30 to 40, 4; from 40 to 50, 2; from 50 to 60, 1.

CITY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Petitions, Communications, &c., Reports of Committees—Ordinances and Resolutions—Miscellaneous Business.

A stated meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh was held yesterday (Monday), October 31st, at two o'clock, P. M.

Select Council.

Members present: Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Armstrong, Burgwin, Coffin, Devlin, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Gross, Hartman, House, K. P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Kobert, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McEwen, McMahon, Rafferty, Seeley, Shipton, Thompson, Z. Wainwright, Wilson.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

On motion of Mr. AIKEN Council proceeded to take up unfinished business.

Remonstrance against the opening of Meadow street. Referred to Survey Committee.

An ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Shingess street, was taken up.

Mr. MORROW presented a remonstrance against the same, and moved that the ordinance be indefinitely postponed. Carried.

Ordinance against laying railroad track on Third avenue. Referred.

Remonstrance against the rebuilding of the old State sewer. Accepted.

Petition for the closing of part of Dallas avenue. Referred.

Ordinance granting F. Gardner the right to erect an iron clad building. Passed.

Resolution to erect a market house in the Twelfth ward. Laid over.

Petition to erect a frame stable on Keaton's alley. Referred with power to act.

A number of petitions for gas lamps. Referred.

Petition from Monongahela Navigation Co. for a right to high and low water mark. Referred to Ward Committee, in conjunction with the City Solicitor, with instructions to report the facts in the case to Councils.

Ordinance changing of grade on Webster avenue. Passed.

Ordinance for numbering houses on Fifth avenue from Liberty to Brady street. Passed.

Ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Webster avenue. Passed.

Ordinance relative to laying grade on Twenty-seventh street. Passed.

Ordinance for grading Bluff street. Passed.

Ordinance changing the name of Quarry street. Referred to Street Committee.

Report of Special Committee on Farmers and Mechanics' Turnpike was taken up.

The report recommended the purchase of the road at $40,000.

Mr. GALLAHER moved to amend by making the amount $50,000.

The amendment was, on motion of Mr. ISAAC JONES, laid on the table.

The question then recurred on concurring with C. C. in the adoption of the report.

The yeas and nays were called, with the following result: Yeas 27, nays—11.

An ordinance in creating an additional election precinct in the Twenty-first Ward. Passed.

Petition from Coal Exchange relative to obstructions in the River. Referred.

Ordinance relative to driving cattle through Fifth Avenue from Liberty to Wylie street. Laid over.

Resolution for the grading of Erin street. Passed.

Ordinance for paving Locust street.

Mr. MORROW presented a remonstrance against the same.

Remonstrance accepted and the ordinance laid over.

Resolutions for stone crossings. Referred to Street Committee.

Ordinance for grading Shingess street.

Ordinance for paving Thirty-seventh street.

Report of Sewer Committee, with plan of Boundary street. Report accepted and plan ordered to be filed.

Resolution for crossing on Congress and Franklin streets. Referred.

Ordinance numbering houses on streets intersecting Penn street. Passed.

Resolution relative to fire-plugs on Smallman and Thirty-ninth streets. Passed.

Ordinance relative to Bond street. Passed.

Report of Survey Committee. Accepted.

Report and Statement of Viewers on opening of Federal street. Accepted.

Ordinance for opening Webster street from Grant street to Seventeenth Avenue, to a width of 40 feet. Laid over.

Ordinance for grading Boyd street. Passed.

Resolution relative to sundry bills. Passed.

Ordinance for grading and paving Thirty-third street. Passed.

Ordinance relative to wooden building for Frank Ardary. Passed.

Report of Street Committee for July. Accepted.

Remonstrance against Seventeenth street sewer. Accepted.

A number of petitions for gas lamps, &c., were adopted and referred to the appropriate committees.

Report of Survey Committee. Accepted.

Ordinance for opening Smallman street. Passed.

Ordinance fixing water course on Pride street. Referred to Street Committee.

Ordinance relative to Ormsby Railway. Laid over.

Appeal to Councils relative to Federal street. Referred to Street Committee.

A resolution for opening Dallas avenue. Referred to Road Committee.

Petition for gas on Canal and Cliff streets. Referred.

REGULAR BUSINESS.

Mr. COFFIN presented a petition for a gas lamp in State alley. Referred with power to act.

Mr. GALLAHER—An application for reduction of business tax. Referred to Finance Committee, with power to act.

Mr. MORROW—Petitions in reference to free wharfage. Referred to Wharf Committee.

Mr. ISAAC JONES presented a petition relative to the condition of the roads leading from the city in the direction of Law renceville, accompanying which was a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to place Laurel avenue in a passible condition, at a cost not exceeding $1,000. Rules suspended and the resolution passed finally.

Mr. SEELY presented a petition asking that Fifth avenue be graded down twelve feet at the intersection with Grant's alley.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved to lay the petition on the table. Lost.

On motion of Mr. SEELY, it was referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. EDWARDS petition for the opening of Lang avenue. Referred to the Committee on the same. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. BURGWIN, remonstrance against the widening of Penn avenue and against the report of the Viewers on Fifth avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, a resolution increasing the license of bill posters to $150. Referred to the Ordinance Committee.

REPORT OF MARKET COMMITTEE.

Mr. MCEWEN, Chairman of the Market Committee, presented the following report:

To the Select and Common Councils:

GENTLEMEN—We, your committee, submit the following report for the month of September, 1870:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts in the Clerk's Department were as follows:

Amount previously reported to Aug. 31, 1870	$34,940 10
Receipts for month of September	1,339 10
Total for eight months to Sept. 31, 1870	$36,272 20
Receipts in the Superintendent's Department:	
Amount previously reported	$15,175 77
For month of September, 1870	1,007 92
Total for eight months	$16,183 69
Total in all departments for eight months	$52,455 89

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures were as follows:

Amount previously reported to Aug. 31, 1870	$3,782 60
Expenditures for September	500 78
Total for eight months	$4,283 38

FIFTH AVENUE MARKET HOUSE.

The seven per cent. bonds issued for the erection of the Fifth Avenue Market House are being disposed of to the amount of $50,000. Bids for the same are required in the construction of the building.

Warrants have been ordered to be drawn to meet the expenses incurred in the erection of the Market House to the amount of $7,725 90.

The report was received and filed.

Mr. BURGWIN presented for the opening of a road from Pennsylvania Avenue to the Allegheny River through the Mowry property.

Referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. LAUFMAN petition of Robert Wilson in relation to a plank walk. Referred to the Road Committee.

Mr. HOUSE from the Finance Committee presented a resolution instructing the Controller to transfer $750 from the Finance Fund to the Contingent Fund. Passed.

Mr. LLOYD presented the report of the Water Committee for the month of September. The report shows a total expenditure for the month of $24,651 26. Report accepted.

Mr. HARTMAN presented an ordinance granting privilege to Jno. Shand to erect an iron clad building. Passed finally.

Also ordinance granting privilege to J. S. Negley, jr. to erect an iron clad building. Passed.

Mr. SHIPTON presented the report of the Gas Committee for the month, recommending the erection of a number of gas lamps. Accepted.

Mr. GALLAHER from the Ordinance Committee presented the report of that Committee transmitting several ordinances.

An ordinance providing for the appointment of a Weighmaster, was on motion of Mr. Burgwin, Laid over.

An ordinance amendatory of the city code was postponed until the next meeting.

Ordinance relative to vacating North street. Laid on the table.

Mr. P. JONES, from the road committee, presented the report of that committee for the month of October. Accepted.

Also an ordinance for opening Hazlewood avenue. Laid over.

Also an ordinance providing for the employment and fixing salary of clerks to the City Treasurer.

After some discussion the ordinance was referred to the Finance Committee.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

A resolution from Common Council granting the use of City Hall to the managers of St. Francis' Hospital, for holding a fair.

A protest against the appointment of the Committee on Markets, against granting the use of the Hall free of rent, was presented.

Considerable discussion ensued on the resolution, and the protest was finally ordered on its adoption, with the following result:

Yeas—Abl, Aiken, Armstrong, Burgwin, Devlin, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, Gross, Hartman, House, K. P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Kobert, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Kobert, McMahon, Rafferty, Seeley, Shipton, Wainwright and Wilson—22. Nays—Messrs. Gallaher, Coffin, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McEwen, Thompson and Speaker—7.

The resolution was adopted.

The report from the Survey Committee was received.

An ordinance authorizing the change of location of Bay street. Passed.

Also, Fifth avenue.

Mr. McEWEN presented an ordinance providing for the grading and paving of Beech alley. Passed finally.

Also an ordinance providing for the increase of the estimate of the Fifth avenue market house, $6,000. Passed finally.

Common Council.

Two members of this branch were present at 2 o'clock, the time for the assembling of the body. Slowly they caught until 3:30, when a quorum being present, on motion of Dr. McCandless, Common Council came to order, Mr. Joseph M. Gazzam being called to the Chair.

The following members were then present:

Messrs. Arthurs, Aldrich, Barr, Batchelor, Beckman, Beymer, Black, Booth, Bradley, Cameron, Carroll, Caskey, Diamond, Edwards, Faxton, D. L. Fleming, John Fleming, Gazzam, Jahn, Jamison, Jones, Kohne, Lyons, Myer, Mitchell, Miller, Moore, Morgan, Mosebey, McCandless, McCoy, McKelvey, Negley, Oliver, Jr., Oliver, Sr., Pender, Preston, Seibert, Selferth, Seitz, Shidle, Sims, Snodgrass, Verner, Wallace.

On motion, reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. D. L. FLEMING presented a resolution for a flagstone crossing on Wylie avenue and Congress street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. MOORE—Petition for gas lamp. Referred to Committee on Gas.

Mr. MCCANDLESS—Resolution for flagstone crossings at several points in the Eleventh Ward. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. WALLACE—Resolution for erection of gas lamp in the Twelfth Ward. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. CAMERON, resolution for erection of gas lamp corner Penn avenue and Butler street. Referred to Committee on Gas.

Mr. MILLER petition for fire plug corner Forty-fifth and Butler streets. Referred to Water Committee with power to act.

Mr. MILLER, petition from Jas. B. Young & Co., contractors, asking that Councils make some provision for payment of interest on assessments for paving Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets in front of United States Arsenal property, which assessment was paid but recently, the United States refusing to pay interest, to which the contractors were entitled. Referred to City Solicitor to return his opinion to Councils.

Mr. NEGLEY, petition from Mr. J. J. Lawson asking for abatement of part of business tax. Referred to Finance Committee with power to act.

Mr. MORGAN, an ordinance providing for the division of the Twenty-second Ward into two election districts, and appointing officers to hold first election in the same. Read three times and passed under suspension of rules.

Also, petition from Mr. McDevitt, contractor for a board walk in the 21st Ward asking that a balance of $125 14 be paid. Referred to Road Committee.

Also, petition from Mossar & Yortman, asking that a balance of $230 72 for a board walk on Penn avenue be paid. Referred to Road Committee.

Ordinance establishing grade on Twenty-seventh street. Passed.

Ordinance for grading Bluff street. Passed.

Ordinance changing the name of Quarry street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. KOHNE, petition for the location of a road in the Twenty-first ward. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. OLIVER, Jr., remonstrance from citizens on Rose street against opening of same as proposed. Referred to Street Committee.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Street Committee, presented business from them, which was disposed of as follows: Ordinance for opening of Mill street, in Denny's plan; passed. Also, suspension of the rules; ordinance for opening of Quarry street from Laurel to Penn; passed finally under suspension of rules. Ordinance for opening of Rose street from Diamond to Devilliers street; passed finally under suspension of rules. Report of viewers on Diamond street sewer; also on opening of Walter street; both approved. Plan of St. Patrick's alley sewer, with assessments. Adopted.

The petition from Donnelly and Keating, asking payment for the grading of Diamond alley street, was returned with recommendation for its reference to Finance Committee for payment. Approved.

The committee also instructed the laying of a number of flag stone crossings in the city. The following contracts were awarded:

Grading Paving Curbing

Cassat st., R. Arthurs 30

Paving Fourth avenue with Nicholson pavement, to Messrs. Allen & Dunn, 30

For construction of a three-foot brick sewer on Marion street to McQuade & Co., at $4.50 per foot for brick, $10 each for manholes, and $4 each for drops.

The construction of a fifteen inch pipe sewer on Locust street to Jones & Laughlin, at 80 per foot, for pipe $20.00 each for man holes and $40.00 each for drops.

The expenditures for the month were $6,809.78; appropriations for 1870, $600,000.00; expenditures to date, $463,328.30.

THE SURVEY COMMITTEE.

Mr. OLIVER, Jr., presented the report of the Survey Committee. The amount to be expended during the month of $972.11, and had on hand a balance of $2,611.84.

The reported ordinance changing grade on Penn avenue between Rebecca and Hiland avenue. Passed.

Ordinance changing location of Hay street, East Liberty, twenty-five feet eastwardly. Passed.

Plan of Boundary street. Adopted.

Plan of lots in the Twenty-first ward, running from Forbes to John Care's street. Approved.

Mr. Duff presented a report of a meeting of citizens held in relation to laying of water pipe on Ridge street. Referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. Mosely, a petition asking that Homewood avenue, East Liberty, be changed to fifty feet instead of sixty-five, as now contemplated. Referred to the Survey Committee.

OLD BUSINESS.

The following old business, laid over at previous meetings, was taken up and disposed of as noted:

Ordinance opening Liberty Avenue, S. C. passed. C. C. concurred.

Ordinance opening Branch street from Ridge to Arch streets. S. C. passed. C. C. concurred.

Ordinance regulating construction of vaults under sidewalks. In C. C. Laid over April 25th. Ordinance amended so as to empower Building Inspector to grant permits, and then referred to Street Committee.

Ordinance authorizing grading and paving of Thirtieth street. In C. C. Laid over January 31st. C. C. October 31st. Passed finally.

Ordinance grading Ridge street from Oliverhill to Caldwell street. Referred to Street Committee.

Ordinance opening Locust street, from Stevenson to Shingles. Referred to Street Committee.

THE "PEOPLES" RAILWAY.

Mr. MORGAN presented an ordinance authorizing the Peoples Passenger Railway Company to occupy and lay a track, commencing at the corner of Fifth avenue and Liberty street, and running up Liberty to Two Mile Run, thence eastwardly to terminus at the eastern end of the city, using "dummy" or "engine" as far within the city limits from the outskirts as Boundary street.

Mr. MCELVY moved to order the printing of the ordinance in the city papers.

Mr. JONES pronounced the scheme "a great big swindle" on the people, and moved that it be laid square on the table. The motion was voted down.

Mr. OLIVER, Jr., moved to refer the ordinance to the railroad Committee.

Mr. MCKELVY urged the printing of the document. Finally the clerk was instructed to have the ordinance published in one official paper, and it was further referred to the Railroad Committee.

Mr. MCKELVY, a resolution authorizing the Ordinance Committee to prepare an ordinance providing for the grading and paving of street, similar to the provisions of the Penn avenue act, and report the same for passage. Passed.

Mr. Oliver, Jr., resolution for several gas lamps on Wylie avenue, Eleventh ward. Referred to Gas Committee.

A resolution in relation to high and low water marks in the Monongahela river, in C. C. August 8th, was referred to Wharf Committee with power to act. In S. C. the "power to act" was stricken off and Committee instructed to report to Councils. C. C. receded and concurred.

Remonstrance against rebuilding old State sewer was read in S. C. C. C. concurred.

Adjourned.

DIVISION OF A WARD.

Second Ward, Allegheny, to be Bi-sected—Proposed Boundaries.

A movement is now being made, and a petition will be presented at the next meeting of Councils, for the division of the Second ward, Allegheny, into two separate districts or wards. It is proposed to make the "bit" portion and Pleasant Valley, and thus constitute the new ward. The boundary line, according to the plan, will commence at the toll gate, head of Federal street, pass along the side of the hill parallel with Federal street, and winding between it and the Plank road, down to Shield's alley, up this alley to O'Hern street, down to Pasture lane, south to Jackson street, west to Allegheny avenue, which is the dividing line between the Second and Sixth wards. This territory has a population comprising about three hundred voters, and is building up rapidly. Is it is the Pleasant Valley School House—a new building and well fitted for school accommodations to that portion of the city for some time. In the "Hill" there is a small school house which belonged to the Manchester township before the annexation, and which is now used by the Second ward pupils in that vicinity. It would have to be enlarged or a new one built,—in either case the expense being nothing more than will have to be incurred in a year or two.

It is claimed, and justly too, that this portion of the city being removed from the centre and swallowed up in one large ward, can never secure representation in Council as it should have. There is but one representative from that section in Council, and this has only been the case for the present year. The change could easily be made, and as it is favored by members of Council from the Second Ward it will doubtless be accomplished.

Fayette County Fair.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BROWNSVILL, PA., October 28, 1870.

This is the fourth and last day of the Fayette County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair. It is held just above Brownsville on the river bank. It is a beautiful ground. The trotting course is excellent in good weather, but the frequent rain kept it soft during the fair. It rained every day but the first. This, of course, was a detriment. It was adjourned from September 29 to October 28 on account of rain. But little was gained by it. This made it too late in the season for perishable fruits, vegetables, &c.

The entries generally were on a moderate scale. In the stock department, there were some fine sheep—Spanish Merino and Leicester. The latter are supplanting the former in this region. Also some fine cattle and hogs. There were a few good young horses, and several that were called fast. There were also very pretty fowls, such as turkeys, chickens, ducks, &c. There was a fair supply of field machinery.

The mechanical department was good. Fine cane and floral good, but limited. Specimens of grain and vegetables were good. The sewing machine men were on hand and present, as well as exhibited, some very fine work.

Several adjacent counties were represented. Cards and of Pittsburghers were present, on with their wares. Of course, T. B Young took the premium on his folding lounge. Every fair ought to have it. Mr. Young has been a "sharper edition" for those in moderate and limited circumstances?

On Thursday night the town was much agitated by a torchlight procession. On Friday morning they reappeared on horse back, and visited the Fair, causing much excitement generally.

As usual at such times, some of those clever fellows who can't drink their brewer's ten will get "tight as a brick," to their ignorance, folly and wickedness in their usual way. The fair closes this.

C.

FAYETTE COUNTY FAIR.

Closing of the Fayette County Agricultural And Mechanical Fair.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BROWNSVILLE, Oct. 28, 1870.

The second annual exhibition of the above closed this evening, and was a decided success.

As your correspondent has been unable to get an official report of all the entries, he will fill the hiatus with a brief reference to the county and fair.

Fayette county, of which this borough is the leading manufacturing town, was made a county from Westmoreland county in 1782, for which fact I am indebted to Goodloe Bowman, a native American and historical man, a leading citizen of the borough. The county has been making points of interest of historical importance. It was the residence of Col. Crawford, a veteran of the revolution, who served with honor and credit as an officer to afterwards fall a victim to Indian barbarity at the head of an expedition at Sandusky plains. The county also forms an important part in contributing to the well-known, but infamous whiskey insurrection. Since then there has been an insurrection no more serous in extent as to sweep our beloved land with the besom of destruction, and bring wailing and woe into every household, and turn up hundreds of thousands of new made graves has been extinguished in blood and peace and prosperity reigns throughout the land. This county contains the remains of the brave but unfortunate Braddock, and is noted for some of the early exploits of Washington. Queen Alliquippa frequently made visits to "Red Stone Old Fort" (now Brownsville) from her wigwams at the mouth of *Yough*, and the Indian trail, and the rocks.

As for successful mechanical inventions it stands prominent. It was here the first wagon brake was invented, now used on every wagon and carriage in the land. The first glass made west of the mountains was made here, and is attributable to that eminent Swiss, the late Albert Gallatin, who for twelve years successfully conducted the portfolio of the United States Treasury of this great nation through a distracted financial period. Near forty years ago Obed Hussey, the inventor of the open guard, without which no reaper or mower can be successfully used, conceived his first ideas, and absolutely made his first model of this the most important of all field machines with the penknife he used in sharpening pens for his pupils when teaching in an obscure school house. He lived to see this branch of field machinery, his own invention, introduced on over two million of farms. He was killed in the act of doing a kindness to a child, in fact lost his own life to save it. His life was a mission of goodness and his death a martyrdom to his humanity.

Dividing this Fayette Borough from its twin neighbor, Bridgeport, is the first iron bridge ever constructed on the continent. It was planned and built by Gen. G. W. Case, then almost a youth, and has stood for nearly forty years as a living monument to the able mechanical and executive skill to one whose success in the conception and construction of the greatest railroad in the world, as it is known and known by your readers is attributable. This bridge crosses Dunlop's Creek a deep stream with a rapid current, and precipitous banks within a few rods of its mouth, where its salubrity is blended into insignificance as it enters the islandless Monongahela.

Important historical facts and incidents could be given such as the great travel over the mountains by stage on the National Road, when this was regarded as the head of *steam boat navigation*, the good Intent line of stages ascending the Monongahela in keel boats. The notoriety of the place for steam boat building, &c., are too well known to need your space.

The Fair was held about a mile above the village, and was reached by private conveyance. The ground is on the original Krepp's purchase, now decendants and lands in the vicinity are the same in the county that the Robinson and Deneays do to Allegheny.

The grounds flank the river, between which and the former. The track is a good half mile, with a porous, sandy subsoil which rapidly absorbs moisture. The buildings are new, roomy and well protected. Several have been erected, together with stables for convenience, comfort and safety. In this connection the writer takes occasion to say how far more for the safety of human life and property is the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Fair, than the Fayette County Fair. The latter comprising about three hundred voters, and is building up rapidly. Is it is the Pleasant Valley School House—a new building and well fitted for school accommodations to that portion of the city for some time. In the "Hill" there is a small school house which belonged to the Manchester township before the annexation, and which is now used by the Second ward pupils in that vicinity. It would have to be enlarged or a new one built,—in either case the expense being nothing more than will have to be incurred in a year or two.

It is claimed, and justly too, that this portion of the city being removed from the centre and swallowed up in one large ward, can never secure representation in Council as it should have. There is but one representative from that section in Council, and this has only been the case for the present year. The change could easily be made, and as it is favored by members of Council from the Second Ward it will doubtless be accomplished.

Fayette County Fair.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BROWNSVILL, PA., October 28, 1870.

This is the fourth and last day of the Fayette County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair. It is held just above Brownsville on the river bank. It is a beautiful ground. The trotting course is excellent in good weather, but the frequent rain kept it soft during the fair. It rained every day but the first. This, of course, was a detriment. It was adjourned from September 29 to October 28 on account of rain. But little was gained by it. This made it too late in the season for perishable fruits, vegetables, &c.

The entries generally were on a moderate scale. In the stock department, there were some fine sheep—Spanish Merino and Leicester. The latter are supplanting the former in this region. Also some fine cattle and hogs. There were a few good young horses, and several that were called fast. There were also very pretty fowls, such as turkeys, chickens, ducks, &c. There was a fair supply of field machinery.

The mechanical department was good. Fine cane and floral good, but limited. Specimens of grain and vegetables were good. The sewing machine men were on hand and present, as well as exhibited, some very fine work.

Several adjacent counties were represented. Cards and of Pittsburghers were present, on with their wares. Of course, T. B Young took the premium on his folding lounge. Every fair ought to have it. Mr. Young has been a "sharper edition" for those in moderate and limited circumstances?

On Thursday night the town was much agitated by a torchlight procession. On Friday morning they reappeared on horse back, and visited the Fair, causing much excitement generally.

As usual at such times, some of those clever fellows who can't drink their brewer's ten will get "tight as a brick," to their ignorance, folly and wickedness in their usual way. The fair closes this.

C.

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

MONDAY, October 31.—Court met at ten o'clock A. M. Judge McCandless on the bench.

In the case of the United States vs. John McDonald previously reported, the jury returned a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted, but recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. Sentence deferred.

The first case taken up was that of the United States vs. Thomas Miller, a cigar manufacturer, indicted for a violation of the revenue law. The charge was admitted and a verdict of guilty returned by the jury.

THE HALE CASE.

In the case of Thomas P. Hale recently convicted of passing counterfeit money, and a motion for a new trial, the arguments were heard. W. D. Moore, Esq., appearing for defendant, and District Attorney Swope for the Government. The arguments were able and quite lengthy. The Court overruled the motion.

DAILY ALIAS CHAMBERS.

Mr. Swartzwelder, counsel for defendent in the case of the Government vs. James Daily *alias* Charles Chambers asked for a postponement in the case on account of the new trial for the purpose of procuring affidavits of certain members of the Grand Jury and others as to certain facts which had come to his knowledge since the trial, and which he desired to present to the court.

Judge McCandless thought it would be a dangerous proceeding to permit the affidavits of Grand Jurors to be presented in court relating to matters transpiring in the jury room.

Mr. Swartzwelder said that he fully anticipated a difficulty in the matter, and would direct the Court to authorities on the point.

District Attorney Swoope replied to Mr. Swartzwelder briefly, after which the court granted a postponement until Saturday.

PLEA OF INSANITY.

The next case taken up was that of the United States vs. Titus Hoffman, a cigar manufacturer, indicted for a violation of the revenue law. H. B. Swope, District Attorney, for the Government, and W. D. Moore, Esq., for the defense. It appears that the defendant, on the 25th of August, procured license as cigar manufacturer, at No. 14 Penn street. On the 25th following the Assistant Assessor visited the place and found in the manufactory, under and around the stove six boxes of cigars, the lids being open, apparently for the purpose of drying the cigars. The boxes were old, stamped and had brands and notices of different manufacturers in other parts of the State. The defence claimed insanity and offered evidence to that effect. The case is still on trial.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

MONDAY, October 31.—Court met at 10 o'clock A. M. Present, Chief Justice Thompson and Justices Read, Agnew, Sharswood and Williams.

OPINION.

BY READ, J.—House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania vs. Indiana county. Judgment reversed and *venire* awarded.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were announced:

James Ross Snowden, Esq., at an election held by the Judges of the Supreme Court, having received a majority of the votes, was duly elected Prothonotary of the Eastern District of this Court, for a term of three years from and after the expiration of his last appointment.

Cummings, Esq., of the borough of Sunbury, was appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Northern District, for three years from and after the expiration of his last appointment. Security to be given according to law.

Robert Sandgrass, Esq., of Harrisburg, was appointed Prothonotary of the Court for the Middle District for the ensuing three years.

Dr. Isaac Hay was appointed as Director of the Poor to fill the vacancy made by the expiration of the term of Thomas McCulloch.

Robert W. Stewart and Archibald McIntyre, Esq., were appointed Commissioners to value the stock of the Germantown and Parkeman Turnpike Company under the act of March 31st, 1868, in place and stead of Henry G. Smarley and Henry W. Toland, deceased.

The following taxable citizens of the city of Philadelphia were appointed to be Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, to serve for two years from this date: Messrs. Richard Vaux, Alex. Henry, Furman Sheppard, Samuel H. Powders, and John M. Maris, in place of A. J. Drexel.

Henry Zimmerman was appointed Inspectors of Buildings for the city of Philadelphia, for a term of two years from this date, vice Hon. James A. Fowrie and R. H. Davis, Esq. were appointed Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary for two years from this day.

CASES TO BE PROSSED.

The Allegheny county list was then taken up. Non prosses were ordered in the following cases: "Grain Elevator Company vs. Reppert; Patterson's appeal; Rubin vs. Kennedy; Marshall and Kerr's appeal; Kleber vs. Hopkins; Knipschild vs. Ross, Marsh vs. Citizens' Insurance Co.; Young vs. Wier; Young vs. Rankin's executors; owners of Collossal vs. Graiser et al.; Oakland Railway Company vs. T. and M. Turnpike, McGinady vs. Grady; Hays vs. Ramsey; Herron vs. Mellon; Hutchinson vs. Willson; King vs. Rogers; Cochran vs. the Commonwealth; Gamble vs. McClure.

ARGUMENTS.

Tower et al. vs. O'Neil; C. P. Argued by Bruce and Kuhn for plaintiff in error, and Woods and Marshall contra.

Kerr vs. Verner. Argued by Lazear and Hopkins for plaintiff in error, and J. H. Miller and Acheson contra.

Bartley vs. Williams. Argued by Lazear for plaintiff in error,